



## Moscow announces fresh arms cuts

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union Wednesday announced it would substantially scrap 50 short-range nuclear missile launchers in Eastern Europe this year to encourage nuclear arms reduction talks with the West. Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov said Moscow would also eliminate more than 50 pieces of nuclear artillery and 1,500 nuclear charges in Central Europe. He defined Central Europe as East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary. "These measures are taken by the USSR, peacefully without any preconditions and at the same time we think that this will create favorable conditions for forthcoming negotiations on tactical (nuclear) weapons," Gerasimov told a news conference. The Soviet spokesman said nuclear cuts this year by Moscow to its short-range nuclear weapons (SNF) arsenals would not be limited to the Central European zone. Apparently including weapon stocks on Soviet territory, he said a total of 140 SNF missile launchers and 3,600 nuclear-capable artillery pieces would be eliminated by the end of the year.

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## Hamas scores in UNRWA elections

OCCUPIED GAZA (Agencies) — Muslim fundamentalists have swept to victory for the first time in elections for the staff council of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip, U.N. officials said Wednesday. They said candidates backed by the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) won 15 of the 27 seats with supporters of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and independents taking the remaining 12. The result was a surprise since UNRWA, the biggest employer in the Gaza Strip, has long been regarded as a bastion of secular Palestinian nationalism. U.N. officials said the pro-PLO vote was split between two rival lists, one composed of supporters of Yasser Arafat's mainstream Fatah movement and the other with leftists. The electorate was the largest in any poll taken in the occupied territories since the start of the 30-month-old uprising against Israel's rule. The result confirmed a strong Islamic trend in elections this year in the Gaza doctors' and engineers' associations. About 4,500 local UNRWA employees voted in three separate ballots for representatives of teachers, general service workers and labourers last Friday and Saturday.

## Jordan honours Chinese minister

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday conferred on Chinese Defence Minister Qin Tieyi the Jordanian Istibraq Medal of the First Order. Qin was presented with the medal by Chief of Staff General Fathi Abu Taleb at a special ceremony held at the Army Headquarters in Amman. Abu Taleb conveyed to the minister greetings from the King and appreciation to China's people and leadership. The medal, he said, was a symbol of intimate friendship between Jordan and China. Abu Taleb said that the Jordanian and Chinese peoples were bound by close ties of friendship which was prompted with the visit to Jordan by the Chinese minister. Qin said he was honoured by the Royal medal and deeply gratified with the visit.

## Qasem criticises American policy

AMMAN (J.T.) — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem Wednesday criticised the United States for trying to appease Israel at all costs. "Successive American administrations have resorted to this practice hoping to achieve positive results but this policy has unfortunately led to a weak American stand and further intransigent position on the part of the Jewish state," Qasem said in a statement to Jordan Television. The minister said that Yitzhak Shamir, who has now formed a new government in Israel, has now abrogated the Camp David accords after rejecting U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's proposals. The minister warned against any disruption of the dialogue between the U.S. administration and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). "If this dialogue ends then the United States would have ended its contacts with a responsible party seeking to achieve peace because the PLO has given its pledges to peace," the minister said. The minister said that the closure of the door to peace will eventually lead to further instability and tension in the region.

## Job priority for dismissed people

AMMAN (J.T.) — The government will give priority in civil service employment to people dismissed from their jobs for political reasons, Finance Minister Basel Jardaneh said Wednesday. The cabinet discussed the issue on many occasions and is determined to implement the decision, Jardaneh told Jordan Television in an interview. The minister said he did not have an exact figure of the people involved. The government is considering creating opportunities for all the dismissed people, he added.

## Transfers, shuffles announced within PSD

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Public Security Department (PSD) Wednesday announced the creation of the post of inspector-general and named Brigadier Mohamad Anwar Al Bassouli to the post. The appointment was announced by PSD Director-General Fadel Ali Fheid, who also made a number of transfers and appointments within the PSD sections. According to the list of changes, Brig Izzeddin Zaza will be director of the anti-narcotics division; Brig Ghaleb Zoubi will become director of Amman Police Department; Brig. Fathi Al Hamed will be director of planning; Brig. Husni Alabdini will be director of the highway patrol units; Brig. Mohammad Al Farei will be director of the Central Traffic Department. The PSD chief also appointed Brig. Abdul Raouf Hussein as deputy director to the Amman Police Department.

## France urges Israel to seek peace

PARIS (R) — France said Wednesday it hoped Israel's new coalition government would work towards Middle East peace. Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, in a message to his new Israeli counterpart David Levy said: "In a region marked by serious tension, I hope that the action of your government will help lead towards a settlement."

## Jordan gets 'concrete' pledge of Arab aid

By P.V. Vivekanand  
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Jordan has received a "concrete pledge" of financial aid from an Arab country, raising the amount of definite Arab financial assistance to the Kingdom to more than \$200 million so far this year, a senior government official said Wednesday.

"We have received more than a

pledge from a specific Arab country" in line with the decisions taken at last month's Arab summit, said the official, speaking to reporters on condition of anonymity. He did not identify the country or specify the amount, but said: "We expect to receive the aid during the next few days."

Informed sources said the source of aid was Kuwait and the amount was \$75 million in cash and \$65 million in petroleum products. These could not be independently confirmed. However, the officials' reference to the amount of total aid going over \$200 million so far this year appeared to confirm this account.

Jordan has already received \$20 million from the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and \$10 million from Qatar and Iraq has pledged to give \$50 million.

Shortly after the Baghdad summit, senior officials said that no specific amount of Arab financial assistance to Jordan was discussed during the conference, whose final communiqué affirmed the necessity to help the Kingdom but left it to individual Arab

states to decide the volume of aid on a bilateral basis.

"Now, we have reached the point of discussing the specifics," the official said Wednesday. "The amount of aid has not been totally finalised, but there are very clear signs that Jordan would receive more than it received last year in Arab financial assistance," the official added.

While conceding that the overall situation in the Middle East was "difficult and getting to be more difficult" in the wake of a hardline right-wing Israeli government assuming office, the Jordanian official rejected suggestions that Jordan was poised to launch an "invasion" of Jordan or to implement its plan of massive expansion of Palestinians from the occupied territories.

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might also visit other countries in the area and consultations are continuing with their governments, the spokesman said in response to questions. He did not name the countries.

The U.N. mission was prompted by continuing violence in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The violence reached a new pitch after an Israeli gunman killed eight Palestinian labourers in a town south of Tel Aviv.

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## Fundamentalists capture majority of Algerian provincial assemblies

**ALGIERS (R)** — Islamic fundamentalists appear to have captured a majority of municipal and provincial assemblies in Algeria's first multi-party poll since independence.

A fundamentalist triumph, following 28 years of one-party rule by the National Liberation Front, is bound to send shock waves through neighbouring North African states and across the Middle East, diplomats said.

Detailed results were expected later but Abbasi Madani, spokesman for the Islamic Salvation Front, told Reuters: "It is an overwhelming victory. The FIS is ahead in an absolute majority of the country's municipalities and provinces."

Interior Minister Mohammed Salah Mohammad told reporters Tuesday night that indications were the FIS was ahead.

Diplomats and political analysts cautioned that the poll concerned only local councils with limited powers. They said the real test would come in parliamentary elections, now widely expected to be brought forward from the scheduled date in 1992.

"It was more of a protest vote against the FLN than a vote for fundamentalism," said one Western diplomat.

The abstention rate was 40 per cent. Berber speakers appeared to have widely followed a boycott call from the Socialist Forces Front, an opposition party led by revolutionary war hero Hocine Ait Ahmad.

The centre-left opposition failed to make a significant impact, leaving the field wide open for the FIS.

Still the upset victory showed how the Algerian fundamentalists had been able to exploit religious sentiment, economic crisis and resentment of past authoritarian rule — conditions existing throughout the Maghreb.

Algeria is the only Arab state outside Jordan and Lebanon with a legalised fundamentalist party.

It was allowed to function in moves toward multi-party democracy after October 1988 youth riots.

The FIS victory was likely to embolden banned fundamentalist movements that appear to have been gaining ground in neighbouring Tunisia and Morocco.

A spokesman for the Al Nahda (Renaissance) Movement in Tunisia told Reuters the vote "would reinforce those who defend freedom in Tunisia and in particular the Nahda."

There was no immediate official reaction from Tunisian authorities, reassured by FLN Secretary General Abdul Hamid Mechi only last month there was a "red line" the FIS not cross.

Fundamentalism in Morocco, where King Hassan claims both temporal and religious authority, is weaker than elsewhere but some 2,000 Muslim activists braved police batons in central Rabat last month to protest in support of their movement.

A leading member of the Moroccan opposition Istiqbal Party told Reuters, "We are not

dramatising the outcome. The FIS won because of the defection of democratic parties and the success of the Islamists was to be expected in these circumstances."

But he added, "there are bound to be repercussions in Morocco. We will have to wait and see."

French President Francois Mitterrand said France would continue to seek good relations with Algeria, a colony for 123 years.

"France, which has good relations with Algeria, will continue to reassess its relations with its African neighbours," he told reporters during a visit to Mauritius.

But diplomats said French authorities were concerned about the impact of a fundamentalist victory on French commercial and financial interests in Algeria and on the influx of Algerian immigrants.

There are already some 800,000 Algerian citizens living in France, which has sought in recent months to curb their entry.

Far-right leader Jean-Marie Le Pen warned Wednesday of an Algerian exodus to France after the Muslim fundamentalist victory.

"This is the event of the decade," Le Pen told Reuters in this eastern city where he was attending a European parliamentary session.

"I intend to ask Mitterrand, (Prime Minister Michel) Rocard and (opposition leader Jacques) Chirac what measures they aim to take if hundreds of thousands, or even millions, of Algerians flee to France."

Madani also took a conciliatory attitude towards France.

his party's upset victory.

But Madani said the Islamic Salvation Front was not anxious to unseat President Chadli Benjedid, elected for a third five-year term in 1988.

"We are not anxious about his departure. The important thing is that he (Benjedid) is inside the train, and the train of history moves forward... we are not a people that throws away its sons," he told a news conference.

Madani, whose party seeks to build an Islamic state, also sought to reassure Algerians worried that the FIS, if it gained national power, would jettison a multi-party democracy launched by Benjedid after October 1988 youth riots.

He repeated a longstanding demand by the FIS for dissolution of parliament, now entirely composed of FLN delegates and not due for re-election before 1992.

"The dissolution of the parliament is essential... I do not think the authorities... will hesitate to dissolve parliament. The train of history does not stop."

Asked if the FIS favoured a ban on secular parties that favour the separation of religion and state, Madani replied: "Islam will confront intellectually those who are intellectually opposed to Islam. It does not need a political ban."

Madani said he did not fear a clash with the army, whose leadership has taken strong anti-fundamentalist positions. "The army voted for us. How can it confront us?" he asked.

Madani also took a conciliatory attitude towards France.

## U.S. ready to resume military training aid to Lebanon

**WASHINGTON (USA)** — The United States has agreed in principle to resume military training assistance to Lebanon, U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon John McCarthy said June 12.

McCarthy met with reporters at the State Department to discuss his recent meeting in Cairo with President Elias Hrawi and Prime Minister Selim Hoss. The ambassador said he relayed a "personal message of support" from President Bush and Secretary of State James Baker to the Lebanese leaders during their meeting.

The resumption of military assistance to the Lebanese army is one expression of U.S. support to the government of Lebanon, the ambassador noted. Military assistance would be provided in the form of training Lebanese officers in the United States, he said.

The Lebanese debt situation, however, is a "technical impediment" to the resumption of military

aid assistance, McCarthy said.

Lebanon is in arrears to the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), which guaranteed two commercial loans to Lebanon of about \$30 million each, McCarthy explained. These loans "need to be brought current" before the United States can resume military assistance in accordance with congressional legislation, he noted.

Lebanon will have to pay about \$9 million in interest and some principal in order to meet the requirement to resume military aid, he said. Hrawi assured him during their meeting that "Lebanon is ready to pay" and that "he would resolve the matter," McCarthy said.

Once military training assistance is restored, the United States will look at "additional steps," such as the provision of trucks and other needed military equipment, McCarthy said.

Hrawi is making progress in Lebanon "against strong odds,"

McCarthy said. The Hrawi government is gradually asserting its authority, he said, adding that "when the process has been furthered," the United States will be ready to resume its diplomatic presence in Lebanon.

The internal situation in Lebanon is also gradually improving, McCarthy asserted. "Bit by bit the internal opposition to the Taif agreement and the Hrawi government is disappearing," he said. A steady growth of support for Hrawi "has taken place over the last several months," he added.

"The single exception" to this situation is General Michel Aoun, who is still holding out against the Hrawi government, the ambassador said. Aoun has "become an obstacle to the attainment" of the objective he is fighting for — the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanese territory, McCarthy said. The United States hopes Aoun "will come to this conclusion and remove himself as the obstacle to go."

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## 67 schools to be built in 1990

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Cabinet has consented to the construction of 30 school buildings as a first stage of a school building programme which entails setting up 180 schools till 1992, Minister of Education and Higher Education Mohammad Hamdan announced Wednesday.

Altogether, a total of 67 schools will be constructed during 1990 and the ministry has already announced tenders for the construction of eight of them, the minister said in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

The minister said that the construction of the schools will be financed through two loans from the World Bank and the Japanese government, together totalling \$146 million.

The total cost of the 30 schools amounts to \$12 million, he added.

"According to the programme, the ministry will first build schools in areas where the plan requires leaving rented school

buildings and those unsuitable as schools or incapable of coping with the increasing numbers of students," Hamdan pointed out.

He said that the provision of sufficient numbers of schools will help the ministry put a stop to the present two-shift school system and the construction work will help find employment for many job seekers.

According to the minister, a total of 100 school buildings are now under construction and 40 have already been completed and handed over to the ministry. He said that students will use these 40 schools at the start of the coming scholastic year.

Ministry of Education officials said that the construction of schools in Jordan is being implemented in three stages, in accordance with a plan endorsed by the 1987 educational conference. They said that the government now owns 2,591 school buildings of which 583 are rented.

## Journalists have a role to play in tourism — Kabariti

By Liana Nabil  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A society to be known as "friends of tourism among Jordanian journalists" will be set up soon to promote Jordanian journalists' work for the benefit of the tourism industry in Jordan, according to Minister of Tourism Abdul Karim Kabariti.

He said that the ACC countries have recently concluded an agreement for cancelling visas for ACC countries nationals visiting any of the four states.

Cancelling the departure tax and fees imposed on vehicles from ACC countries entering any of the four states is done provided that reciprocal measures are taken by the other member states, the minister said.

The agreement, he said, is expected to boost tourism among Egypt, Iraq, Yemen and Jordan.

As a result of the agreement, nearly 6,000 Iraqi citizens will come to Jordan during the current month, Kabariti added.

Kabariti also reported that Jordan had reached several agreements with countries in Europe and south east Asia, designed to market Jordanian tourist attractions.

Referring to the Jerash festival of arts and culture, Kabariti said it will take place next month, on schedule, and there will be additional numbers of folk troupes participating in the cultural and recreational programmes.

The minister complained that the present laws do not provide for strong deterring measures and penalties against stealing or trading in stolen artefacts and antiquities. He said the Ministry of Tourism was seeking an amendment to the law.

He said there are more than 5,000 archaeological sites in the Kingdom, but that excavations have only been conducted at 300 sites.

## Packaging helps marketing-seminar

By Nur Sati  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Package designing for export purposes is an evolutionary process because "produce handling systems and techniques, market conditions and requirements are constantly changing."

For this purpose, the Agricultural Marketing Development Project of the Agricultural Marketing Organisation (AMO), held a seminar

Wednesday, concerning "principles and practices of fresh produce packaging" and "packing techniques for Jordan's eight most exportable fruits and vegetables," both issues tackling ideas of how to design and pack a box in the most suitable way for the current market conditions.

Jordan's weakest point in marketing produce is seen to be in the form of packaging, according to a study conducted by United States Agency for International Development (USAID) over year and a half. However, Dr. Devon

Zagory, a professional consultant specialising in fresh produce packing, who has been in the Kingdom for three weeks, believes that Jordan is starting to experience a rapid increase in exports and so far, he sees many elements coming together which make way for better opportunities for Jordan.

For a start, climate and location place Jordan at an advantage over other countries of the region. This, coupled with the relatively cheap labour costs when compared to potential competitors, set Jordan in a

position where it can exploit the lucrative, and still growing, European market for off season fruits and vegetables," Zagory affirms.

Additionally, manufacturers of cardboard boxes have newly acquired machinery destined to enhance the quality of packaging. The devaluation of the dinar has created a suitable atmosphere for Jordanians to export competitively.

This programme, organised by AMO, has increased the level of understanding and knowledge for overseas markets, he adds. "Together, these conditions are beneficial to further increase exports and high quality products."

Jordan has the potential to increase its value of exports up to \$500 million within the coming five years from the current figure of \$150 million, according to Zagory. If Jordan adopts the proposed design for boxes and becomes more systematic in terms of packaging, Jordan's potential could amount to ten times the current value of exports.

Zagory, who spoke at the seminar, highlighted the ideal designs for packing purposes and the type of crate that should be used for different fruits and vegetables. "Although table grapes are often packed in wooden crates or polystyrene boxes, for Jordan, cardboard cartons of adequate strength and low enough costs would be the preferred design for the European, Gulf, and local markets," he explained.

Cardboard boxes are very effective because they maintain moisture, they are cool and disposable. On the other hand, wooden boxes are heavy and therefore not feasible for airfreight transport, another characteristic is that they are abrasive and therefore damage the commodity. They are also difficult to dispose of. "Polystyrene is the worst. Once you have it you can never get rid of it," Zagory says.

Zagory next pinpointed the best conditions for packaging: "It is important to consider how that package will fit into the broader handling system so that the maximum benefit can be derived from the design features." Several factors should be considered in order to attain high quality packaged fruits or vegetables.

He explained that after the moment of harvest, fruits and vegetables begin to lose quality. Each commodity has a form of deterioration that differs from another fruit or vegetable. "An adequate understanding of this is essential when trying to reduce the rate of quality deterioration."

Other issues that were tackled concerning the make-up of a better package were the sizes. Each market has put a constraint on size. So knowing the preferred box size of that market is important. Here, Zagory came up with a suggestion; since every market requires quality standards and classification for certain sizes, quality, and defects that are allowed, Jordan for example, should adopt the same standard and label the boxes on their own instead of having them labelled and inspected after the commodity is exported. "This means that the

exporters are meeting the standards and requirements beforehand therefore further inspection and classification from the buyers end is not necessary. In this way the buyers will come to believe in the label and the products will be on higher demand."

"Box weakness also have been a consistent problem in the past." The exporters should estimate the strength requirements, calculate the size, material type and the configuration for each box type necessary to supply the adequate strength to the box.

A box should also be designed to enable proper cooling and temperature maintenance of the product. "It is also useful to know that sulfur dioxide emitting pads are commonly used with table grapes to prevent fungal decay during transport."

Zagory explained in detail the packaging process and its consequences if the proper package design were not implemented. He also presented a slide show in order to point out the different principles that steer towards a suitable packaging design.

"The purpose of this seminar was to set the stage for Jordan's exports by presenting a common vocabulary and perspective through which we can better evaluate our current package use, and help make informed decisions about our future packages," Zagory said. "There is hope to coordinate between AMO and the Jordanian exporters in establishing common goals for packaging and enhance the lines of communication," Zagory added.

RAMTHA (J.T.) — A Jordanian soccer enthusiast, aged 25, died here of a heart attack upon watching the Egyptian soccer team scoring a goal in Tuesday evening's match against the Netherlands, held in Palermo, Italy.

Jalal Omar was overexcited by the match and the scoring of the goal; he suffered a heart attack, according to a government hospital source here.

The source said that Omar, owner of a video tape store was pronounced dead upon arrival at the hospital.

Meanwhile, another ACC meeting is expected in Amman, on Saturday, in which directors of national news agencies will take part. The two-day meeting, which will be opened by Minister of Information Ibrahim Izzeddin, will tackle cooperation among the national news agencies of the four countries which started in January 1990 and will also endorse a system that would result in achieving integration among the four news agencies.

Matters that include the use of satellites to broadcast news material will be discussed at the meeting.

The Yemeni team of technicians taking part in the meetings has expressed interest in cooperating with JEA in drawing up designs, specification and tenders pertaining to electrification projects in Yemen.

The team members held talks with JEA officials, including Arafa, and later toured several JEA projects in Jordan.

Discussions on future cooperation between Jordan and Yemen in the field of electricity were

## Jordan, Syria discuss cooperation in education

DAMASCUS (Petra) — A joint Jordanian-Syrian committee opened a two-day meeting here to discuss developing cooperation between the two countries in educational affairs.

The Jordanian side to the meeting is led by Dr. Munther Al Masa'i, the Ministry of Education's secretary-general, who said in a statement that the joint committee will discuss the implementation of an agreement on cooperation in the fields of school curricula, examinations and various educational affairs and activities.

**13 out of 10,000 Jordanians drug addicts**

AMMAN (Petra) — A working paper on motives for suicide in Jordan, presented at a two-day symposium on "Crime and Society" in the Kingdom revealed that nearly two persons in every 10,000 commit suicide in the country.

The paper, presented by Dr. Walid Sarhan, said that according to Public Security Department (PSD) statistics, 48 people in the Kingdom committed suicide in 1987 and those involved were mostly males, 18 to 38 years of age.

The paper attributed the suicide to unemployment, bitterness due to professional failure and living in isolation.

Another paper presented at the meeting tackled the question of drugs and drug addiction.

## ACC ministries of energy to strengthen cooperation

AMMAN (J.T.) — A team of technicians and engineers employed by ministries of energy and electricity in the four-member Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) countries will open a three-day meeting in Amman Thursday to pave the ground for their ministers' meeting Sunday.

Manufacturing spare parts for power stations and power distribution networks will be among the main topics for discussion by the technicians and their ministers, according to officials at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources here.

They said that linking the national grids in the four states: Egypt, Jordan, Iraq and Yemen is another important topic on the agenda.

Discussions on future cooperation between Jordan and Yemen in the field of electricity were

conducted at the meeting.

The technicians from the four-member states will submit their recommendations and resolutions to the ministerial meeting on Sunday.

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## Seminar discusses speech and hearing impairment

AMMAN (J.T.) — Deaf children grow up and become deaf adults. Yet parents of young deaf children are rarely given opportunity to meet deaf adults. A panel discussion organised by the Royal Cultural Center and the National Speech and Hearing Center, Amal Nahas, the director of the Queen Alia School for the Deaf and Dr. Jean Andrews, professor of deaf

education from Lamar University, Beaumont, Texas, U.S. and interpreted in sign language by Hind Abboud-Rabbou.

The objectives of the meeting were:

1) To organise parents of young deaf children to form a society to improve conditions for their children.

2) To inform the audience about the weakness of the recent temporary legislation for the handicap (1989), which fails to address specific needs of deaf children and their families.

3) To raise awareness about current deaf education practices in

## Research throws light into crime motives

By Saeda Kilani  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Robberies in Jordan are not only an occurrence with poor people, but with all layers of society, including the "higher class," according to researchers and participants at a seminar held at the Royal Cultural Centre on "Crime and Society". Amazing results concerning the age and modern techniques used as well as circumstances of criminals involved in robberies in Jordan were revealed by the researchers at the seminar.

Stealing for pleasure or even "revenge" or "adventure" were also behind some of the thefts, according to a research carried out by Dr. Sabri Rubeihat, a criminologist at the Public Security Department.

"At the beginning, I thought it was a sole minor incident, but then it came out that most of the robbery cases were carried out by minors who come from relatively rich classes," said an owner of a large food and clothes store. "It really shocked me but we were incapable of doing anything so as not to defame some families' reputation," he said.

The real motives behind such robberies are not really based on materialistic objectives; it may be due to the children's "spiritual void" that the parents and society are unable to fulfill, according to specialists in the field and participants in the seminar.

Dr. Surry Naser, a sociology professor at the University of Jordan, raised the point of parental ignorance of the correct methods of raising their children.

"We always want our children to be rich and successful, but we never tell them how. What they understand is that they ought to become wealthy no matter what methods they may use," he explained.

Also, Rubeihat pointed out on his research to the relation

between social bond and deviation. Several factors such as the emotional relationship between the child and his parents, the individual's preoccupation with future plans, his commitment to them, and his participation in social activities lessens chances of deviation. Yet, ways of abolishing crimes and juvenile delinquency are based on voluntary work enhancing group efforts to lessen juvenile delinquency and this must be done through public organisations and through the parents themselves.

"We need to raise awareness among the public, especially the parents and all social workers to minimise chances of deviation and juvenile delinquency," explained Naela Rusheidat, a lawyer. "We can't deny that the economic situation is getting worse and this must make us unify the causes, and not discourage us."

"What is really worthwhile noticing is the children's violent methods and aggressiveness in ways of carrying out their crimes" explained one of the female participants. "This indicates that our children are heading towards using violence, therefore our main concern must be based on the education of our children."

While, robbery cases which mounted to 4,305 in 1987, are still low in comparison with other countries. Participants, as well as lecturers stressed out the fact that it is gradually increasing and spreading among different classes and age groups and may cause major problems.

According to the official, neither the U.S. administration nor the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was anxious to break their 17-month-old dialogue.

"We believe that their dialogue has gone far enough for both sides to realize that neither can do without the other" in the peace process, he said.

Commenting on the recently issued report on Jordan by Amnesty International, the official said the London-based human rights organisation appeared to have adopted a "hypothetical approach" to the new defence law before the Jordanian parliament.

The legislation will not take automatic effect once it is approved, he emphasised, noting that a cabinet recommendation and a royal decree will be used "only at times of extreme emergencies, and even at that for limited periods."

Referring to the Amnesty report's criticism that death penalty was still in force in Jordan, the official said the official pointed out that the issue of capital punishment had a "wide, international human aspect and legal element."

## Jordan gets 'concrete' aid pledge

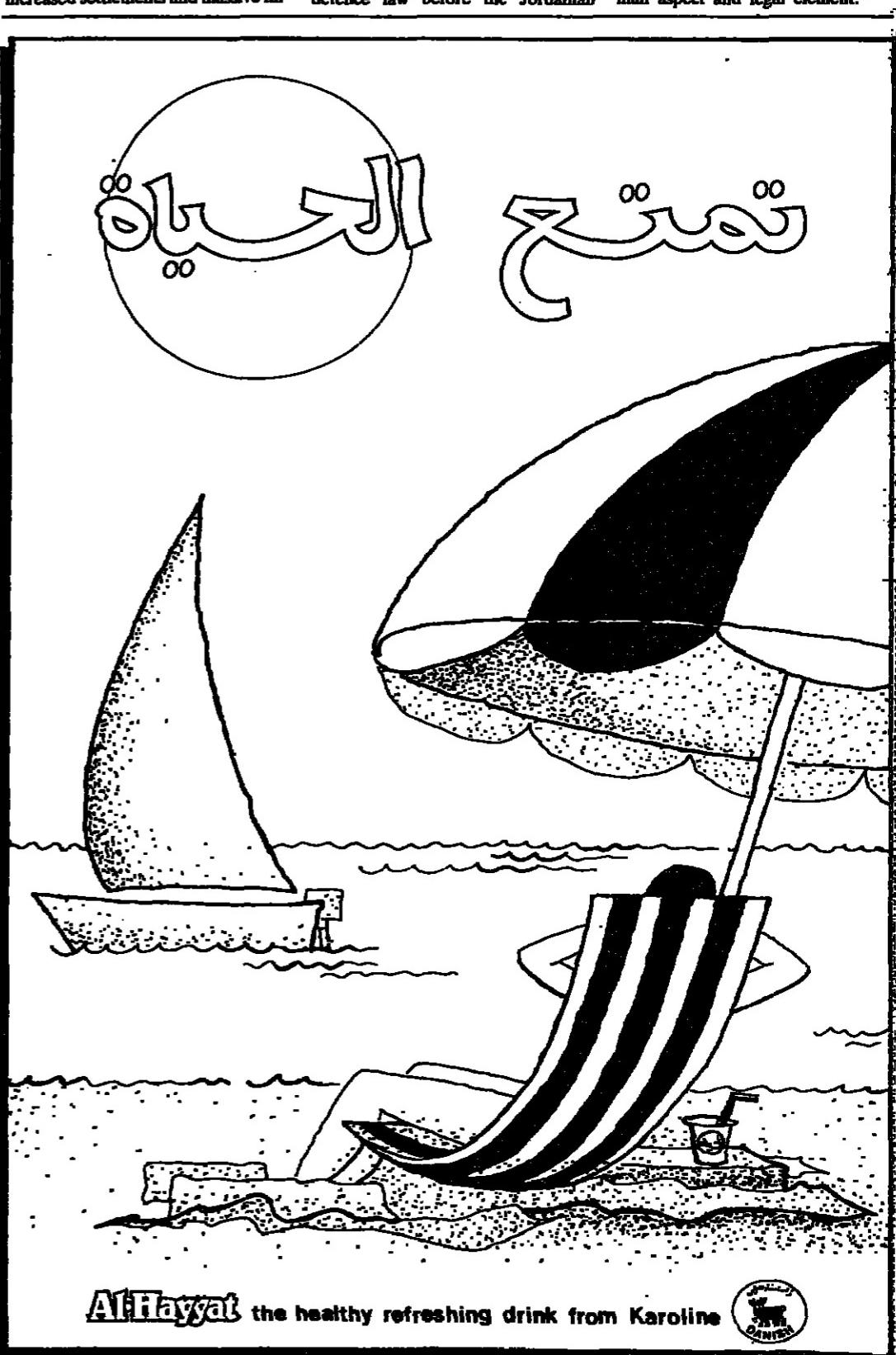
(Continued from page 1)

"Israel could apply great pressure on them, but then will the Palestinians themselves allow any eviction from their land?" the official asked.

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Al Hayyat the healthy refreshing drink from Karoline



# Jordan Times

## WEEKENDER

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### Haidar Mahmoud An epitome of contemporary Arab poets

LOVERS from Tira walked along the shores of the sea beneath Mount Carmel. The water rose and touched the girls' feet. Jealous, her young man told the water to stop. The water rose again to touch her feet and this time her lover gave no warning, he pulled out his gun and shot at the sea.

Since this story took place, the people of Tira, a village on Mount Carmel, have been known as those who shot at the sea.

By Marianne M. Shalhoub Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — From time immemorial, there seems to have been something synonymous about poetry and Arabs. What exactly it is, no one knows for sure. All agree, however, that history in prose and poetry that came from the Semitic tribes of Arabia are as old as its peoples' civilization.

Arab poets recorded disputes, wars, friendships, social customs, legendary love stories and even the thoughts of philosophers and other men of learning. In fact poets in Pre-Islamic Period recorded most of our history in their verses.

"But while most of the Arab region, from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, has come into the 21st century with typewriters and word-processors, the poem has changed its place without losing its potency and vital importance in the daily lives of the Arab people."

Haidar Mahmoud is an epitome of contemporary Arab poets who have kept their place as messengers to their people and their rulers alike. He has written what often could not be said under a restrictive political and social system. But the fact that his message has always managed

"In 1948, when we came to Amman, my experience with poetry began," Mahmoud remembers. "It grew out of the pain, the explosive pain and disillusionment which we all felt. I began to write about my home town, the sea and the mountains which were our frontiers and from which we were exiled."

Mahmoud feels that the economic and social changes which came about as a result of the "poem". The poet and his art have thus outlived all other forms of communication in Arabia.

In fact Mahmoud points out that there is a phenomenon particular to Arab poetry which is that "because the language has not been changed, a poem written 2000 years ago can still be read today. The message and the language has remained the same."

Mahmoud, a former director of culture, writes poems on subjects ranging from internal Jordanian politics to Arab unity, from massacres of Palestinians to social issues everywhere.

In short, his poems reflect the realities of the Arab World in recent history, as much as old Arab poetry reflected the realities of Arab life before and after the Prophet Muhammad.

Born in 1938, Mahmoud attended the Freres school in his parental hometown of Tira, a village in Mount Carmel. After the state of Israel was created on the parts of Palestine which was home to Mahmoud's family they came to Jordan and settled here.

"At 19 the poet answers questions before asking them," he says. "In his 20's he will question and answer. In his 30's he will only ask. This

gradual development of his thought process will be reflected in a poet's work. I believe it was reflected in mine," Mahmoud says.

While talking about his experience, Mahmoud never fails to refer to the people of Tira. "You see we are mountain people and mountain people are best at singing, dancing and writing poetry. During the time of hardship their joyful moods take on a fighting spirit. It is the law of the nature of the mountain people."

"We are the people who are known throughout history as those who shot at the sea in a moment of passion," Mahmoud says.

Although Mahmoud spent most of his life working as a print journalist in Jordan and Beirut and as a television and radio commentator in Amman, his poems served as lyrics for many Arab singers and are still taught in Jordan's public schools.

"Our poetry cannot die because we live it and children at school sit in silence during their poetry class, because when the poet speaks, everyone even children listen," Haidar says confidently.

Mahmoud wrote two musicals, one in the 1960's and the other in the 1970's. Both were heavily censored and short lived because of their strong political and social criticisms at a time when criticism was not easily digested.

#### The future of Arabic

Mahmoud believes that the Arabic language and culture



Haidar Mahmoud

have "two permanent bank accounts" and as such are "unlikely to go bankrupt or diminish in popularity despite the strong influence of Western culture on our lives."

"Our language is our culture and it will remain strong because of two important factors," he says. "The first factor is the Koran, the other is the continual growth of poetry."

#### The match that lit the flame

Last spring Mahmoud wrote a poem — what he calls a political poem, in which he openly criticised the practices of the government of former Prime Minister Zeid Rifai. After reading the poem to a public gathering in the northern Jordanian city of Irbid, over 1/2 million copies of the poem circulated in Jordan in less than a week, according to

Mahmoud. The day after the poetry reading, Mahmoud was fired from his government post but the message spread. Mahmoud calls that poem "the match that started the fire." Shortly afterwards the events in the south took sway over the country and the rest is history now.

Presently, as in bygone days, poetry is a reflection of the realities we live in. "A message for both the ruled and the rulers. Its role is very unlikely to change — at least not in Arabia," Mahmoud says.

Today, Mahmoud, having been reinstated as cultural advisor to the prime minister, continues to put poetry above everything else; the people of Jordan, Palestinians and many others in the Arab World, continue to enjoy his poetry, whether they are sung, read or recited.

### Education instead of imprisonment

## An experiment with young offenders at Lüneburg

By Maria Frise

THE KATZENSTRASSE in Lüneburg is a narrow alley behind the town hall, not far from the court and the nearby prison with its small barred windows. The college of adult education is only a few houses further. The unemployed get together at a new brick building diagonally opposite. No. 3 is an older inconspicuous house which provides a home for aids counselling and other social services as well as for the "Care Project".

In the first-floor flat ten big youngsters are just putting on their white gear for karate training. Twice a week they follow the strict rules of such combat, guided by a sports teacher. They themselves sanded and varnished the wooden floor in this large bare room. They also painted black Asiatic symbols on the whitewashed walls. One of them signifies "The Way is the Objective".

This karate course is part of the "non-residential social and educational provisions for young offenders" as an alternative to detention and prison. There are similar "projects" in many other towns in the Federal Republic — four hundred and more by now. Judges, lawyers, court officials, and social workers have combined efforts to find backers and are now attempting to find new ways of rehabilitating youngsters who have committed offences.

What they expect and demand doesn't seem to be much. Youngsters must come to the Katzenstraße at a fixed time twice a week for half a year. They can choose between karate, carpentry and turning, or repairing bikes and scooters. Some of them feel so much at home here that they bring along friends or girl-friends, which is very much welcomed since the objective is integration of these young offenders into a normal existence, not their isolation.

These youngsters often come to the Katzenstraße for longer than the half year required by the court. They make themselves comfortable in the soft armchairs and sofas abandoned by the affluent, use the telephone, play table-tennis, or go swimming. One sixteen-year-old said that he wouldn't be able to keep going without this substitute for the happy family existence he never had. He has big plans, too. He wants to complete secondary schooling in adult education courses and then start on an apprenticeship.

Most of the youngsters at the Katzenstraße have already been in trouble several times. Theft, breaking into cars, driving without a licence, and assault are the most frequent offences. Wanting to have something, to be part of what's happening, and to be accepted through taking what one needs — those are the impulses.

All of these kids have a very difficult background and everyday surroundings. The majority didn't have any kind of protective home, and some grew up in various institutions from which they time and again ran away. Only a few completed secondary modern or special school, and started on some apprenticeship. Without work and lacking any firm commitment or perspective in an achievement-oriented society, they've got used to hanging around and wandering about. Some of them have first-hand experience of shelters for the homeless and detention centres.

Not even advocates of tough treatment continue to maintain that sending young people to penal institutions prevents further criminality. Investigations tend in fact to demonstrate the opposite. Criminality among the young isn't always the beginning of a life beyond the law. It may also be just a passing episode. In the early stages the chances of exerting a positive influence by way of practical educational assistance are quite good.

Education instead of punishment has been the slogan for decades, but it's scarcely possible to educate people for freedom when they are confined. Detention centres for the young may no longer look like the sombre dungeons of the turn of the century, but behind prison walls there still prevails a brutal society where the stronger rules and oppresses, imposing his own laws on the weaker and defenceless. As soon as youngsters are out of prison again, most of them — having acquired a few more tricks and criminal skills — take up their anti-social career again, expecting that they'll get away with it.

The alternative projects were set up to break this vicious circle, to prevent repeated offences, and to give essential assistance to those previously deprived. The dedicated staff cautiously attempt to make up for developmental deprivation and to compensate for wrong developments, encouraging socially desirable behaviour, strengthening self-assurance, and opening up the possibility of a prison-free

existence.

Obviously, such an objective can't be achieved just like that, and there are almost daily setbacks and disappointments. Much patience is needed to gain the confidence of youngsters who have had more than enough negative experiences of the adult world and bourgeois society.

The staff at the Katzenstraße — two full-time and up to six part-time — accompany youngsters to the employment exchange and vocational guidance sessions, help fill out forms, and talk to parents, apprentices' masters, or lawyers and judges in case something has "happened" again. For weeks a student fetched his charge from home every morning and took him to school until the boy had finally learnt to get up on time and no longer played truant from lessons.

"Diversion" is the name given to an increasingly frequently practiced attempt at avoiding court proceedings as far as possible in the case of minor offences. The intention is that such lesser misdemeanours should be dealt with at a lower level. Most young offenders have pronounced sense of right and wrong, but if months pass between an offence and appearance in court, remorse and regret evaporate.

Confrontation with the victims often exerts an educational impact on the culprit. Social workers call this a settlement between perpetrator and victim, the "handshake project", since this confrontation really should be at close quarters. The younger thief, for instance, must apologise to the person from whom he has stolen, so far as possible making good the damage done.

There are considerable differences in the way an offence is treated from land to land, from town to town. If a youngster is caught with a joint in Hamburg, the policeman usually silently stubs out the offending object and gives the kid a warning. In the nearby district of Winsen, the young hash smoker can reckon with a court case.

Between 87 and 92 per cent of those released from youth detention centres commit new offences, whereas only 27 per cent of the kids involved in the Lüneburg project lapse again — Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

### Diary

THE RECENT (June 9) changes in government posts came not as a surprise (since they had been expected and talked about a lot in advance) but as a "shock" to most observers. What is "shocking" about them, seasoned observers say, is, first, the scope of the changes; and, second, their quality and durability. Neither were apparently satisfactory. "For one thing, the changes were to have been much more sweeping, but that did not happen, and this was the first disappointment," a political activist said. "On the other hand, it was the wrong man in the wrong place — totally," he added. "The government wanted to get rid of one particular senior official," a member of parliament said. "Instead of retiring him, they appointed him secretary-general of an important ministry," the disgruntled deputy added. "What kind of change is this?" he asked. A government insider cited the example of a secretary-general who would only accept a certain post if he was to be moved from his beloved ministry. "Apparently he was the sole official who was consulted and listened to in the whole 'musical chairs' episode," the insider said. "The rest were simply told to move, and they did." Practically, the story ends here, and there seems to be no further changes in the offing — not for now at least. However, deputies, activists, and observers continue to describe the reshuffle as disappointing, if not outright wrong, in their political salons; and, as far as they are concerned, the unravelling of the story of changes has hardly begun in order for it to stop anywhere near here.

IN THE build-up to the stage of reducing government expenditures, many cultural and educational attachés serving abroad have been called back home. To further this effort, several correspondents of Petra, the Jordanian News Agency, have also been recalled from a number of Arab capitals. Some hailed this latest move as good and necessary, not only because taxpayers could save some money that way, but also because few Petra correspondents abroad took their jobs seriously and reported on events other than Jordanian ambassadors meeting medium-level officials in their respective bases of work. So far, so good. But what about poor souls who have just been assigned abroad? Last week one of them complained that for him to accept his new assignment in his Arab capital, he had to retire his wife from public service in Jordan, rent his apartment back home and sign a three-year lease for his new flat in his new Arab base and move his children from schools here to schools there. The poor hack understood our officials' urge to send him back. "But does the government understand the situation that I'm left in?" he asked. If bureaucracy could understand human concern, the answer would be yes of course. If it does not, well ... who would help him?

YET ANOTHER veteran diplomat is ending his tour of duty in Jordan. Mr. Yancho Demirev, Bulgaria's ambassador to Jordan since 1986, is finishing up his four-year term in the Kingdom and will be going back to base in Sofia. Demirev, who speaks Arabic fluently, having served as ambassador to Sudan for six years and earlier as attaché to Syria and Iraq, will be leaving towards the end of July and will be missed by the many friends that he and Mrs. Demirev have made during their stay here. "I leave this country with the fondest of memories," the ambassador says, expressing special regard to Jordanian officials and people and his pleasure over the development of relations between Bulgaria and Jordan. "I want to express my best wishes to the people of Jordan and to all my Jordanian friends," he says. Mr. and Mrs. Demirev will be looking forward to reuniting with their two children, a boy and a girl, and their grandchild. "There will also be a lot of political developments to watch (back home)," says the ambassador, who will be waiting in the wings for another assignment abroad. Will it be in the Middle East again? Maybe, given his great talent with the language and experience in the Arab World. But what about Mrs. Demirev? "Not in the Middle East, certainly not after Jordan," she says privately. "It was so nice here that any new base would have to be as good." Hopefully.

THE FOREIGN press community in Jordan is losing one of its veteran members who seems to have been lured away from Jordanian hospitality by the prospect of Mexican food and a chance to practise Spanish first hand. John Rice, Associated Press correspondent in Amman for the past five years, is packing his bags to leave for Mexico by the middle of next month. Although John thinks that the prospect of living in Mexico is "fascinating," he still feels "sad about leaving the Middle East." But then John does not let his feelings of sadness overcome his amazing optimism. Through the letter, he finds a way to add pleasure to blues. "It is good to feel sad about leaving the Middle East," he says. In Mexico, John will be joining a larger AP office staff, and expects that the atmosphere will be "much more foreign than in Jordan." To John Rice, we say good luck in his new assignment. "Old hacks never die," John.

THE SEASON of comings and goings may well be at its peak, it can be said. But it is by no means confined to diplomats and English-speaking journalists. Alain Renon, the editor of the Jordan Times' weekly French edition, has left us for home after a 14-month stint on the job. Alain, being the shy and quiet guy he always appeared to be, refused to hear or give speeches during the dinner party that was thrown in honour by the Jordan Times' staff just before he left. His excuse was apparently that not many among his colleagues would have understood him if he had to speak, in French of course. Jean-Marc Bordes, Renon's successor on the French pages, had arrived only a few days before Alain left, but he's promising that there will be better coordination and cooperation among the English- and the French-speaking pages at the Jordan Times. Alain is back in Paris now, reunited with his girl friend, Florence Montell, who had also worked for the Jordan Times under Alain, and Jean-Marc is settling nicely and quickly in Amman. Bonne chance to both of them.

## JTV CHANNEL 2 WEEKLY PREVIEW

Thursday, June 14

## 9:30 Different World

Denise is dead worried about having to read something before her classroom but with a little help from friends and some hard labour she conquers all.

## 8:55 Dolphin Cove

American dolphin researcher Michael has landed the assignment of his dreams but leaving the land of video games and fast food for life down under isn't exactly what his two children had in mind.

## 9:45 News in English

10:00 World Cup  
Italy vs. U.S.A11:45 Movie of the Week  
Little White Lies

A doctor and a cop meet on a plane bound for Rome ... they fall in love and both conceal their true identity but in the end they find out about their professions and remain in love.

## Friday, June 15

## 8:30 Didi's Comedy Show

Didi finds himself involved in a robbery he knows nothing about. The police are after him and he is after the gang to clear himself.

## 8:55 Beauty and the Beast

Gabriel keeps Vincent alive in captivity for the sake of the baby ... Vincent is uncooperative. Diana and Vincent's friends save everyone and kill Gabriel.

## 9:45 News in English

10:00 World Cup  
West Germany vs. UAE

Saturday, June 16

9:30 Empty Nest  
Love is Blind

Barbara decides 'Alan', a blind man, an experience. She does not repeat. Carol disagrees and tries him herself only to realise that Barbara was right.

## 9:00 Encounter

## 9:30 Classical Music

## 9:45 News in English

10:00 World Cup  
England vs. Netherlands

## 11:45 Allo Allo

The Gestapo and the stormtroopers are still after the downed British pilots in occupied France. They even compete for the honour of catching them first.

## Sunday, June 17

## 8:30 Hey Dad

Daddy believes that robbers are invading the neighbourhood. So he changes the locks of the house and

organises a vigilante group. You can imagine the rest.

9:10 Global Report  
Valley of Hope

Children dying of malnutrition by the thousands is a familiar phenomenon in the Third World. UNICEF cooperation with the villagers have found a very simple cure.

## 9:45 News in English

## 10:00 World Cup

Belgium vs. Uruguay

## Monday, June 18

8:30 Perfect Strangers  
Hello Ball

It is golf time again; Balki is playing against his girlfriend's father. Larry advises Balki to lose and Balki does exactly the opposite and tension runs high.

## 8:55 Blind Faith

More dramatic events unfold. Robert asks his son to lie in his favour in court but is turned down. The court

sentences Robert to death.

## 9:45 News in English

10:00 World Cup  
Argentina vs. Romania

## Tuesday, June 19

## 8:30 Charles in Charge

Chaos rules the house when the children decide not to abide by any rules and even ask Charles not to interfere. But soon wake up to the reality that life without order is no life at all.

9:10 A Horseman Riding By  
The Profiteers

The war affects people differently. There are those who opposed the war and there are opportunists. Our Cradock joins the army and turns his property over to the needy.

## 9:45 News in English

## 10:00 World Cup

Italy vs. USSR

## Wednesday, June 20

8:30 Golden Girls  
Whose Face Is This Anyway?

Blanche is having problems with the way she looks especially when her friends look younger. So she decides on a beautification surgery but something happens and she changed her mind.

9:10 Nuclear Age  
Education of R. McNamara

J.F. Kennedy appoints Robert McNamara secretary of defence, who immediately surrounds himself with top-notch advisors and transforms the U.S. nuclear strategy.

## 9:45 News in English

## 10:00 World Cup

Brazil vs. Scotland

## The Sahara-Sahel Exhibition

## The civilisation of water

By Victoire Jean

PARIS — In the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, the Natural History Museum has opened its doors to a special kind of exhibition on the South Sahara and North Sahel, organised by the French Cultural Centres of West Africa and the Ministry of Cooperation and Development.

The exhibition is indeed quite special in the deliberate timeliness of the space devoted to it, in contrast to the message, rich in the history and survival of these nomadic peoples scattered on the fringe of a great desert, the Sahara, delivered up to us "sedentary" Westerners.

A single room, indeed invaded by ocre sand, both dense and fluid, ready to fly up and swallow up men, animals, habitats and objects from everyday life, recreates the life of a people living between savanna and desert: the Sahel. Hanging on the wall, thirty static, precise, eloquent illustrated panels recount history or legend.

In a corner, there is a beautiful, dignified Peul woman, decked out in all her finery and jewellery, whose artificial immobility is unable to conceal the long distance covered, over centuries, by her remote ancestors. For who are the Peuls?

Their origin remains enigmatic and controversial, but anthropological studies lead one to believe that they came from East Africa (Egypt or Ethiopia) and that from 6000 to 5000 B.C. they undertook their migration from east to west, avoiding the north



One of the paintings displayed at the Natural History Museum in Paris as part of the Sahara-Sahel Exhibition

and the south of the Sahara to follow the course of the rivers springing from the big mountain masses and crossing the interior of the desert.

The camel is the irreplaceable friend and ally of the nomad, of the Moors and Tuaregs' warfaring activities, the provider of milk, meat and wool, the carrier of both man and matter.

But the caravans and their merrymen, which, for 2,000 years plied their trans-Saharan trade, linking up the various oases or making exchanges between the "banks of the Sahara" possible, are dying out. And if, in 1940, the salt caravan could still number 4,000 camels, from Timbuktu to Toudnit, today there are just a few dozen or, at the most, a hundred of them.

The caravans move on and the camel goes on, the faithful

companion of the Tuareg whom one imagines thanks to the decor of his lifestyle, recreated here for the needs of the exhibition.

There is the low, welcoming tent, with its mats, beds and cushions. Scattered haphazard over the sand lie the unchanging elements of the tribe, the spear, the shield of yesterday, the gourd-water-bottle and the mortar, and the tiny, blue teapot, ready to serve the passing stranger, with its legendary hospitality.

Through its simplicity and bareness, the exhibition, which in no way appears to be giving a lecture in humanitarianism, and does not beg for anything, has the merit of opening one's eyes to the present precariousness of the peoples of these regions — L'Actualité en France.

## THIS WEEK IN HISTORY

Saturday, June 16

1907 — Reactionary party in Russia forces Tsar Nicholas II to dissolve second Duma.

1917 — First all-Russian congress of the Soviets is convened.

1920 — Council of League of Nations holds first public meeting at St. James Palace in London.

1932 — Ban on Nazi storm troopers in Germany is lifted.

1940 — France's Maginot Line is abandoned to Germans in World War II.

1958 — United States and Japan sign 10-year agreement on atomic energy.

1960 — U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower cancels visit to Japan after anti-American riots there.

1962 — Three feuding princes in Laos attempt to end their dispute and form coalition government.

1963 — First woman space traveller, Valentina Tereshkova, is launched into orbit from base in Soviet Union.

1971 — U.S. Senate votes against plan calling for total American troop withdrawal from Vietnam by end of year.

1976 — Bloody rioting erupts in Soweto, largest black township in South Africa.

1989 — Israeli soldiers wound eight Arabs in scattered clashes during Palestinian general strike called to

protest Israel's Middle East peace plan.

Monday, June 18

1815 — British under Duke of Wellington, and Prussians under Gerhard von Blucher defeat France's Napoleon Bonaparte at Waterloo.

1940 — Germans capture French port of Cherbourg in World War II.

1952 — British plan for Central African federation is announced.

1953 — Egypt is proclaimed a republic with General M. Naguib as president; South Korea releases 26,000 non-Communist North Korean prisoners.

1961 — Three princes of Laos meet in Zurich, Switzerland, and agree to form coalition government to unite the war-ridden kingdom.

1965 — Air Vice Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky assumes office as premier of South Vietnam and vows to spur war against Viet Cong.

1968 — Britain's house of Lords rejects Labour government's sanctions against Rhodesia.

1975 — Slayer of Saudi Arabia's King Faisal is publicly beheaded in front of government palace in Riyadh.

1985 — U.S. space shuttle Discovery, with Saudi Arabian prince aboard as passenger, launches a satellite for Arab World.

1987 — Israel condemns decision by Pope John Paul II to grant audience to Austria's President Kurt Waldheim.

1988 — Turkey's Premier Turgut Ozal is wounded slightly by gunman as he addresses party convention in Ankara.

Tuesday, June 19

1885 — Statue of Liberty arrives in New York City from France.

1921 — Major European powers agree to mediate in dispute between Turkey and Greece.

1944 — U.S. troops take Saipan Island in Pacific from Japanese during World War II.

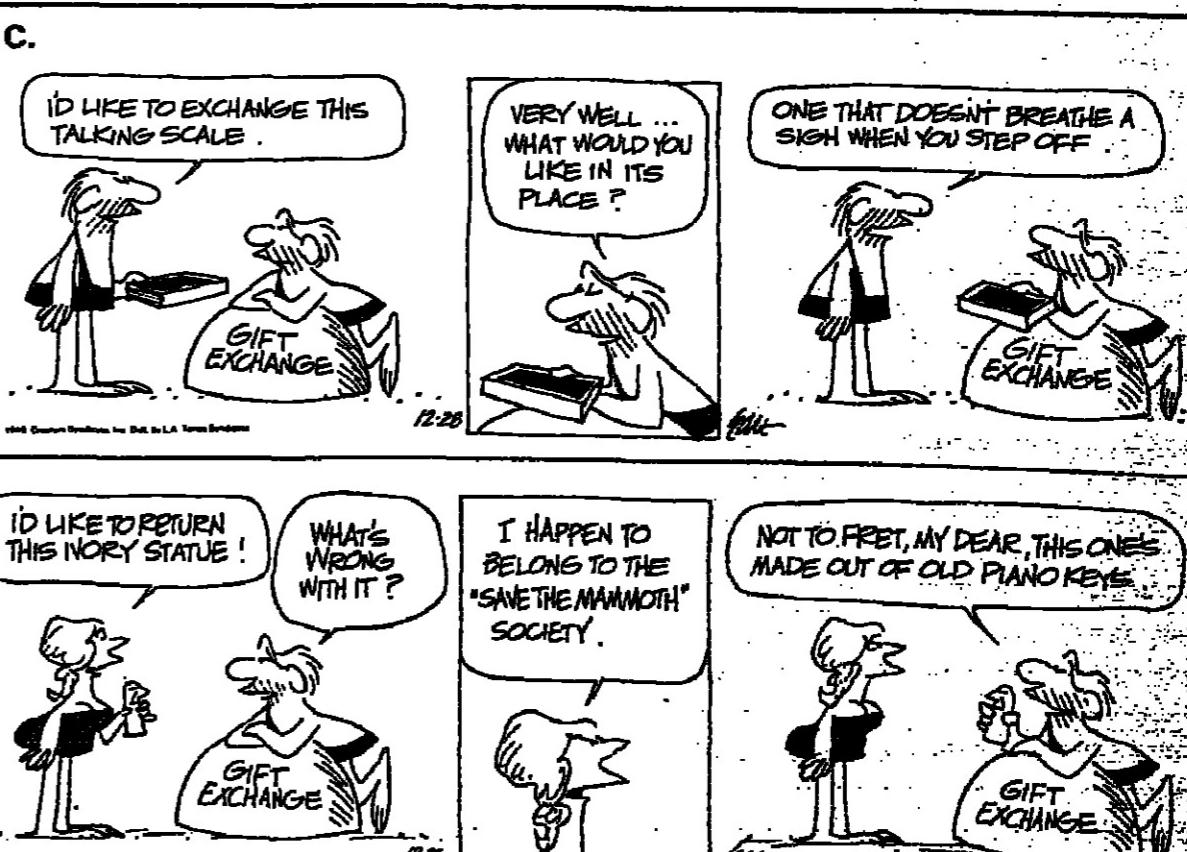
1953 — Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are executed in United States after conviction as Soviet atomic spies.

1961 — Kuwait becomes independent of Britain.

1975 — U.S. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim opens first major world conference on status of women, in Mexico City.

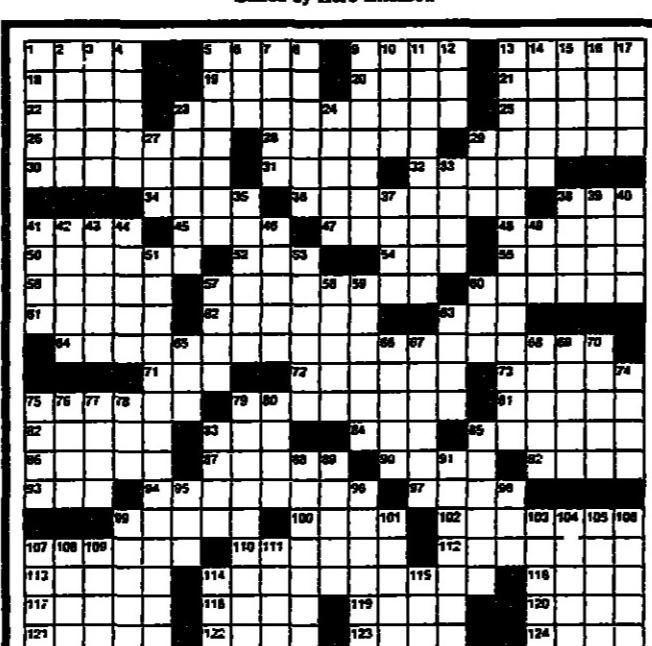
By the Associated Press

B.C.



## Weekend Crossword

Edited by Herb Etelson



## Thoughts, feelings and impressions expressed in Samia Zaru's art

By Huda Darwaza  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — An artist with a distinct message, Samia Zaru believes that art is a constant-

ly ongoing process that should evoke a dialogue and an interaction between the art piece and the viewer.

Zaru has always perceived art as omnipresent in everyday

life. According to Zaru, art is not an abstract entity that is removed from day to day living, it is rather a part of our daily lives. People just need to be trained to perceive the world in an enriched pleasant frame of vision.

Believing that art transcends man-made barriers, and is a potentially international medium of communication, Zaru decided to back up her talent with professional training and set out to express her thoughts, feelings and impressions in the accessible language of art.

Zaru received her higher education from the American University of Beirut, and completed her post-graduate studies at the Corcoran Art Gallery and the American University in Washington D.C. in painting, sculpture and graphic design. After returning to Amman, Zaru started teaching and working on her own art.

Zaru, who is today a mother of six, still teaches art and finds time to do her own artwork which includes painting, metal sculpture, large wall murals and these dimensional installation art themes that might contain stones, metal figures, paintings,

ense. I enjoy the give-and-take process and their honest spontaneous reactions," Zaru said in an interview with the Jordan Times Weekender.

"I get a lot of feedback for my work from my students and my own children. The more reactions I get to my work, the more solid a base I have to work with," she explained.

Her theory is that "an artist cannot work from a vacuum, because to me at least, art is an expression of the world around us."

Having participated in over 30 exhibitions worldwide (Kuwait, Iraq, Jordan, Turkey, Cyprus, England, USSR, Austria, China, Poland, and U.S. to name a few) including eight solo shows has not changed Zaru's outlook to life in general or to art in particular. Zaru believes that art is derived from and is an expression of one's environment in a personal, social, and political sense. Anything that touches ones life is a part of art. Zaru drew attention to the distinct line between photography and a man-made art piece. "An art piece should make one feel, question, and think about things, about life and one's existence.

pieces of tent canvases, rag dolls and whatever Zaru finds expressive of her ideas and visions.

"I find that teaching children is an immensely satisfying and rewarding experi-



**Samia Zaru**



**If the world heard, it did not understand, if it understood, it did not care'**

Art should create a dialogue and leave an imprint on the viewer."

Zaru's latest work *Tents and Stones*, which is composed of numerous three-dimensional installations, was exhibited in Amman last June (1989), at the United Nations Headquarters in Vienna, and at the United Nations in New York. It is still currently touring several major U.S. cities. So in a sense, Zaru has succeeded in transmitting her artistic message to multitudes of people, overcoming the barriers of nationalities and languages.

The message behind Zaru's work is apparently reaching people which, she felt, became evident from two incidents that took place in her *Tents and Stones* exhibition in Amman and in Vienna. In Amman a man came and placed a wreath of flowers under Zaru's installation depicting a martyr; in New York a woman stood in front of one of Zaru's works and wept. "The woman said she was deeply touched and ashamed

of being a human being."

Zaru is currently preparing a new installation with the theme of Time and Decay and Human Inflicted Decay for an exhibition to be held in Baghdad during November.

In accordance with Zaru's idea of art being accessible to everyone, she makes hand-printed cotton caftans and other usable artistic things such as cards, cushions, handbags and kitchen holders. She operates from her office-workshop off the Second Circle.



**One of the sketches by the artist**

### Chinese film sidesteps modern-day problems

By Marilyn August  
Associated Press

pro-democracy movement a year ago.

Zhang's last movie, *Red Sorghum*, won an award at the Berlin Film Festival in 1988 along with one of China's top film prizes, the hundred flowers award for Best Feature Film. The film drew more than 200 million spectators in China.

It stirred great controversy in China because it depicted the unglorious life of wine-making peasants during the Japanese invasion of the 1930s and '40s in graphic and earthy detail. One scene shows the hero urinating in a vat of sorghum wine. Another implies rape.

For Zhang, getting *Ju Dou* to Cannes was a triumph in itself. The film, set in the 1920s and based on a true story, was made after the bloody crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators last June 4.

Following the crackdown, Chinese film studios, all government-funded and controlled, were warned to avoid anything with ideological overtones and were required to hold political study classes for their employees.

"If you make a film with a comment on society today, it cannot be made," Zhang said in an interview. "In China you're not allowed to make anything you want."

Such is the plight of a generation of young Chinese directors whose movies are more sophisticated than the Socialist realism still favored in their country.

Their films, depicting complex human conflicts and using modern filming techniques, consistently win awards abroad while being banned, cut or criticized at home.

Already precarious because of lack of support from both audiences and authorities, the situation has worsened since the government stifled the

### Only Polish films excite Cannes award winning actress

By Mark Trevelyan  
Reuter

WARSAW — Krystyna Janda has the film world at her feet — but the woman voted Best Actress at Europe's top film festival says only Polish movie roles excite her.

Janda, 37, won the award at last month's Cannes Film Festival for "Interrogation," a film she feared would never be shown after Poland's Communist authorities banned it in 1982.

Despite working extensively in the West, she says only Polish directors have brought out the best in her and no themes fire her imagination like those of her native country.

"I've never encountered any directors in the West who could heat me up to the temperature I normally work at... I haven't come across any subject in the West that really grabs me," Janda told a rare news conference in Warsaw to mark her Cannes triumph.

"Every time I played in Poland it was also my personal statement about the country in which I, my children and my parents live... in Poland I don't pay any attention to how long the shooting

lasts, what kind of sacrifices I have to make, it doesn't matter."

Tall, blonde and brimming with nervous energy, Janda is renowned for a string of sharply political films which chronicle Poland's agonized history from the Stalinist 1950s to the Solidarity decade of the 1980s.

She made an explosive debut in 1976 in Andrzej Wajda's *Man of Marble*, playing a young reporter probing Communist distortion and propaganda in the 1950s, and starred again in the sequel *Man of Iron*.

In *Interrogation*, filmed in 1981 with director Ryszard Bugajski, Janda plays an innocent woman arrested by security police in the 1950s.

Imprisoned without trial, she is beaten, kicked, abused and nearly drowned by interrogators seeking information about a former lover and trying to extract a false confession.

"I was asked if it hurt when they were beating me in *Interrogation*. That always brought a smile to my face because I didn't remember. It hurt, but it didn't matter," she said.

Janda's character, Antonina, fights a battle of wills with

her interrogators, refusing to be broken even when they threaten her at gunpoint and hurl her into a cellar where water is pumped in until it reaches her nostrils.

In the end it is they, not her, who crack.

The Communist authorities let Bugajski shoot some scenes in Warsaw's Rakowiecka Prison even after martial law was declared on Dec. 13, 1981, but banned the film as soon as it was finished.

Thousands of Poles saw it on clandestine videos circulated in the Solidarity underground. But *Interrogation* remained banned longer than any other film of the early 1980s, receiving its first public showing only last September.

"I used to be a pessimist, I used to think that I wouldn't see that film on screen in my lifetime," Janda said.

"People keep asking me if I have any feeling of revenge for these lost eight years or anything to say to the people who were responsible. No I have no such intention. I'm very happy that it's all over and I could receive the prize now and that the film was shown," she added.

Though Janda speaks French and German and has

made 10 films abroad, she said she never worked with such passion as in Polish movies under directors like Bugajski and Wajda.

She is optimistic that Polish film-makers, freed from censorship by the new Solidarity-led government but forced to scramble for funds in a harsh financial climate, can continue to make an impact on world cinema.

Janda points to the example of Krzysztof Kieslowski, whose *Short Film About Killing* and *Short Film About Love* won huge critical acclaim without straining for commercial success.

"I think Kieslowski's example is very instructive: he achieved success and status by quietly making movies in Poland, not trying to raise funds to film abroad, without studying what people in the West are thinking and what kind of films to make to please them..."

"It seems that what we are doing here, maintaining our identity, our temperament, our way of storytelling, our ugliness even, our egoism — it has to be done that way and it still has its own identity and can be understood."

Janda has just finished



**Krystyna Janda**

a member of the Polish senate, has told her he has no film plans for the next two years. And after playing a string of tough, single-minded characters, she wants a more feminine part next time.

"I would like to make another film with Andrzej — and I want to play a woman," Janda said.

## Marcel Carné -- a great figure in French cinema

By Pierre Albert Lambert

PARIS — Marcel Carné has made 23 films several of which are masterpieces. The French Cinema Museum (Cinémathèque) has just paid him great homage. A museum in the United States is named after him, as well as a cinema in Japan and a square in the French provinces. At the age of 82, this lively, rotund little man, whose name is the anagram of the French word for screen, "écran," still dreams of gluing his eye to the viewfinder of a movie-camera and of shouting "Shoot!"

In his book *La Vie à Belles Dents* (published by Bel-fond), he evoked his childhood in a working-class district of the French capital and his early fascination for the cinema of Chaplin, Murnau and Fritz Lang. For him, following on after his father as a cabinet-maker was out of the question. He would make his life in "cinema." At the age of 20, he was

already Jacques Feyder's assistant in *Les Nouveaux Messieurs*. At 22, he joined the team of René Clair who was making *Sous les Toits de Paris*. Then Feyder asked for him again for *Le Grand Jeu*. These were fertile years. The young film-maker developed his style. He excelled at creating an atmosphere, at playing with back-lighting, at beautifully lighting up a woman's

face. After a short film in 1933: *Nogent, Eldorado du Dimanche*, which Jean Renoir was to use as a complement to *La Vie Est à Nous*, Carné made his first feature film, *Jenny* (1936). With the actors Françoise Rosay, Albert Prejean and Charles Vanel, this original, intimate work was the start of a fruitful collaboration with the poet, and scenario and dialogue writer Jacques Prevert.

Then, in 1937, he made *Drame de Drôle de Drame* in which humour contends with burlesque. This film was served by great actors, notably Michel Simon, J.L. Barault and Louis Jouvet.

In 1938, he made *Quai des Brumes*, adapted by Prevert from a novel by Mac Orlan. Jean Gabin played opposite Michele Morgan ("You've got nice eyes, you know!"). and found one of his most famous roles in it. It was the first display of Carné-style poetic

realism with mist, grey weather and wet paving stones. A classic of the screen.

In the same year, again with Prévert, Carné finished *Hôtel du Nord*, a depiction of a Paris working-class milieu, based on a work by the novelist Eugène Dabit. The Jouvet-Arletty pair were a huge success, with the latter instilling her bantering and funniness into the film. (*Atmosphère... Atmosphère!*)

In *Le Jour Se Lève* (1939) the director fills his hero with the "new wave" pushed the directors of the "golden age of French cinema" into oblivion. Yet, some of Carné's new films are not devoid of interest: *Les Portes de la Nuit*, *Juliette Ou la Cle des Songes*, *Thérèse Raquin*, *Les Tricheurs*, and *Les Jeunes Loups* still bear his special mark, even if the director goes against his old themes. But times have changed.

For 15 years, Carné has made no more films. Projects clutter up his drawers. He is particularly attached one of them: a film about the impressionist painters in which he would show the Grenouillère river bathing place and the Moulin de la Galette windmill at the time of Renoir, Monet and Maupassant, and for which he would recreate the "Déjeuner des Canotiers" (boatmen's lunch, a painting by Renoir). The estimated budget is thirty million francs, but producers say it is too expensive.

Whether he makes a comeback to the studios or not, Marcel Carné will remain one of the great figures of world cinema. François Truffaut, who had been the leader of the "new wave" and who had, formerly, savagely criticised him, paid him fine homage a few days before he died in 1984. He publicly declared: "I would give all my films, without exception, to have signed *Les Enfants du Paradis*". *L'Actualité en France*.



**Marcel Carné**

## Lasers erase years of anxiety

By Philippa Neave

**WESTCHESTER, New York** — For over 40 years Dominic Netty was plagued by something that he thought would never go away: a dark-red birthmark that covered most of the right side of his face. Known as a port-wine stain, the mark made his life a misery. "I have been aware of it ever since I can remember," he says. "Children are cruel, they used to point at me, call me names like 'red-face'." Now 45, he still recalls being turned down by a girl he had invited to a school dance, and says he felt a "psychological mess."

Today his face shows only a slight redness which could pass unnoticed. For the past two years, Netty has been undergoing treatment with a new type of laser that has produced spectacular results on him and other patients; 85 per cent of his birthmark is gone.

Until only a few years ago, very little could be done for people born with port-wine stains. They were condemned to wearing a special type of thick makeup, which, says Netty, on a man always looked bad: "I would be afraid that under a certain light it would show and it never looked right when we would take pictures with the family."

Little is known about what causes port-wine stains. They are not genetically passed on

from one generation to the other, and there are cases in which one of a set of newborn twins is marked and the other is not. The physical cause is blood vessels lying very close to the surface of the skin that are distended. It can occur anywhere on the body and can be almost unnoticeable or very dramatic, in extreme cases covering 70 per cent of the body.

Netty is one of at least 1,000 patients treated by Dr. Gary Brauner, a dermatologist who is widely considered a pioneer in the use of laser technology in treating skin ailments. "We are using many different types of lasers to treat different types of conditions," explains Brauner, who has his own practice and also works at Westchester Medical Centre, north of New York city. The centre is one of the most advanced in the United States and is one of only three in the country to have three different types of laser-beam equipment for use in dermatology, including a state-of-the-art model that it acquired only three months ago.

The newest laser equipment works faster, is less painful than the older models and has reduced the risk of complications, though it doesn't replace other lasers, it holds great promise in the treatment of birthmarks.

The first laser to be used in dermatology was the Aragon laser in the 1960s. It was

not used much to treat birthmarks until 1972, but since then it has been used on thousands of patients," Brauner explained, adding that the Aragon laser works by emitting a blue-green light ray that is absorbed by the oxygen-bearing red cells in the blood. "The intense energy put out by the ray is transformed into heat, so you get a very intense burning of the blood in the vessel. It works from the inside out. The blood vessel and so do the tissues around it. The heat burns its way out to the surface of the skin."

The Aragon laser is also used to treat brown birthmarks known as "cafe au lait" stains, which are caused by excessive exposure to the sun, freckles, or so-called liver spots. It is used most commonly, however, to treat red lesions such as port-wine stains and "burst" vessels on the nose or cheeks. Technically the vessels haven't "burst" but have been distended. The affliction is common and is caused by various factors, such as inherited tendency, and certain diseases.

The latest and possibly most promising laser for people with port-wine stains is the "Copper-Vapour" laser, which also emits a yellow ray. "This works not with one pulse but with 15,000 tiny pulses per second. It has been in use for about three years and is more effective than the Aragon laser on blood-vessel-type marks," Brauner noted.

from the blood vessel and therefore less injury to the outer layer of the skin," and less pain, Brauner said, which makes the treatment easier to bear for children.

Another advantage of the Pulsed Dye laser over the Aragon is that it works faster. "The Aragon laser is a lot of work. The bursts are only 1 millimetre or 1.5mm in diameter. For a skin area of 4 x 6 inches, you need 5,000 bursts. It takes about one hour; it is very painstaking and labour-intensive," the 46-year-old doctor said. "The other problem is that the burn area can become infected and leave a very thick, unsightly scar."

The pulsed Dye laser is felt like a light pinprick, according to Brauner. "Injury to the outer layer of the skin is minimal so there is no secondary risk of infection. The laser also covers a much larger area and is therefore much faster. The only problem is that it has to be repeated multiple times over the same area, but this can be done because the area heals so quickly."

Midway between the Aragon and Pulsed Dye lasers is the "Copper-Vapour" laser, which also emits a yellow ray. "This works not with one pulse but with 15,000 tiny pulses per second. It has been in use for about three years and is more effective than the Aragon laser on blood-vessel-type marks," Brauner noted.



Her face disfigured by a dark-red birthmark, this patient of Dr. Gary Brauner had lost hope of leading a normal life.

Another type of laser, invented in 1974 and widely used for the past 10 years, is known as the carbon dioxide laser. "It has an invisible beam and is mostly used to cut off growths because it seals the blood vessels and not cause bleeding," said Brauner. It has a wide variety of medical uses, but in dermatology it is most effective in treating recurring scar-like growths known as keloids as well as large stubborn warts, including genital warts.

Laser technology holds great promise because it doesn't emit harmful ultraviolet light or cancer-causing X-rays. Weeks-old infants have been treated with it, and



After treatment with a new type of laser used in dermatology, this patient of Dr. Gary Brauner saw her birthmark disappear almost completely.

laser used and the surface area of the mark, the cost of treating one square inch of skin ranges between \$150 and \$350. This is partly explained by the cost of the laser equipment itself — from \$30,000 to \$35,000 for an Aragon, \$110,000 for a Copper-Vapour laser, and \$160,000 for a Pulsed Dye laser, which also requires costly maintenance.

Although results are generally spectacular, Brauner always warns his patients not to expect miracles. "In 10 per cent of patients treated with the Aragon, the mark is entirely gone," he said. "With the Pulsed Dye laser we can reduce the mark by half in one

session, and it is 70 per cent better after three sessions."

For Netty, though, the treatment was nothing short of a miracle: "This has changed my life. I feel more self-confident. Before, I wouldn't leave the house without makeup; now I don't have any on. It has enabled me to do so many more things. I am free of that awful psychological pattern," he concluded.

Another of Brauner's patients is going through with the treatment at 76 years of age. "I've been trying to have something done all my life," she said. "This is the most beautiful thing in the world."

— World News Link.

## AIDS comes to Malaysia

### No more a 'Western' disease

By Helen Todd

**PENANG, Malaysia** — When a doctor in Sydney, Australia told Mohan he had AIDS, he tried to break up the office.

"You're lying!" Mohan screamed, "I'm a Malaysian. Asians don't get AIDS!"

When Mohan's family flew him home to Malaysia and he went into hospital, he was examined by doctors and health department officials.

"They kept bugging me about my 'foreign contacts'. They wanted me to tell them I had got it from a foreigner. They just didn't want to know that I had caught it here, from another Malaysian," he said.

Mohan believes he caught the virus as a teenager from one of his Malaysian homosexual lovers. By the time he was diagnosed in Australia he already had acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) related complex, with weight loss and rashes in his neck.

"I got the disease because I was ignorant. Like everyone else I thought I couldn't get it. I thought it was a Western disease."

Until very recently, Malaysian officials seemed to share this comfortable misconception. They thought of AIDS as a foreign disease. They thought that the risk group was confined to a few homosexual men who had lived in the permissive West.

It could never be a Malaysian problem. Public opinion still thinks so.

For most of the 1980s, the statistics supported these assumptions. A small group of haemophiliacs were infected before the Ministry of Health began screening blood in 1984. Otherwise, only two people with AIDS and seven people with HIV were detected up to January 1988, most of them homosexual men who had spent time abroad.

But a dramatic increase in the number of detected carriers has swept away these assumptions. AIDS is no longer a "foreign" disease. It is suddenly it is a Malaysian problem.

Although total numbers are still small, the number of detected carriers jumped eight-fold in six months, from 26 HIV-positive people and eight AIDS cases in June last year to 159 people with HIV and 12 AIDS cases in January.

The great majority of recently detected carriers are heterosexual males and addicts using needles. A recent death was a woman who worked as a prostitute in Kuala Lumpur.

It looks as though Malaysia may be following a couple of years in the wake of Thailand, its northern neighbour, in a dangerous pattern whereby

HIV spreads initially through people sharing contaminated needles and the sex industry.

The Thai experience is that AIDS explodes among needle users once it gains a foothold. Of more than 2,000 addicts in Malaysia tested up to September last year, 2.4 per cent tested HIV positive. Between 20 to 25 per cent of addicts are intravenous drug users, who can pass HIV through a buddy system for people with infected needles.

Malaysia does not have a sex industry anything near the size and popularity of Thailand. But there is an underground of bars and brothels in every town, intertwined with the drug culture. Most female addicts work as prostitutes, as do the wives and girlfriends of many male addicts.

In addition, an estimated 3,000 men cross the border to the brothel towns of southern Thailand every weekend — although the number of "shoppers" has dropped since the press began running stories about AIDS among the Thai prostitutes.

Malaysia's social conservatism may limit such behaviour compared with Thailand and so lower the AIDS risk. But it also undermines government AIDS efforts. Condom advertisements are banned in Malaysia. "How many people are going to die before government is brave enough to mention the word 'condom'"

It could have been a scene from a Shakespearean drama: a white-clad woman, a cheering rostrum, two bouquets of flowers, a butcher's knife and a lot of blood. That was the picture at a political rally last month in Cologne when the woman attacked the Social Democrat politician, Oskar Lafontaine.

The knife came within millimetres of severing his jugular. At issue here is the strange mental illness of schizophrenia. Because most schizophrenics live in social isolation, few are aware of them. But there are an estimated 600,000 of them (Schizofrenie, to cleave, and phren, mind, are from the Greek).

He argues that the government will have to give more explicit information to the general public and more direct help to non-governmental organisations (NGO) which can reach the high-risk groups.

If government does not change its policy, AIDS will go underground and it will explode," he said — PANOS features

## An act of madness

### Attack on Lafontaine focuses attention on schizophrenia

The woman who attacked Social Democrat politician Oskar Lafontaine is unlikely to stand trial. Adelheid Streidel has a history of mental illness. She is a schizophrenic. The knife attack which came within a fraction of an inch of killing Lafontaine was a premeditated act planned in detail. In this article for Die Zeit, the writer looks at the illness of schizophrenia and at a dispute over methods of treatment.

By Hans Harald Bräutigam

IT could have been a scene from a Shakespearean drama: a white-clad woman, a cheering rostrum, two bouquets of flowers, a butcher's knife and a lot of blood. That was the picture at a political rally last month in Cologne when the woman attacked the Social Democrat politician, Oskar Lafontaine.

The knife came within millimetres of severing his jugular. At issue here is the strange mental illness of schizophrenia. Because most schizophrenics live in social isolation, few are aware of them. But there are an estimated 600,000 of them (Schizofrenie, to cleave, and phren, mind, are from the Greek).

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cuous that sometimes it doesn't even occur to doctors what is wrong. What happened to the employer of Adelheid Streidel, the woman who attacked Lafontaine. He is a Cologne internal medicine specialist who just didn't recognise what was wrong.

Her "inner feelings" had compelled her to follow unwaveringly the deluded trail to kill a prominent politician. She planned everything in detail. In Neuenahr, where she lived, she ordered a taxi to take her to Cologne, and she bought a butcher's knife and flowers. The flowers were less of a way of her world of deranged thinking: flowers for the grave. The way she executed the action, the placing of the knife so that it missed severing the jugular by mere millimetres was precise and gives an idea of the enormous pathological energy which a person living inside this world of madness can bring to bear.

This attack is certain to give new life to discussion about schizophrenia. Has enough been done to protect both the sick person and the healthy? The call to throw mentally disturbed people into the "loony bin" will be raised again; and the Lafontaine attack will be blamed on those doctors who have come out in favour of psychiatric reform. There will be talk about the "irresponsibility" of modern psychiatry.

But if the filtration process collapses because of an over-production of dopamine, this can lead further to a collapse of information-processing. Irrational inner feelings can develop; it might be that Jesus or the KGB are giving orders or transmitting death rays. The products of these hallucinations are always threatening.

Mannheim psychiatrist Heinz Häfner, director of the Central Institute of Mental Health, sees in the disease not the homogeneous syndromes envisaged by a German, Emil Kraepelin, in 1919, but instead "specific neuro-biological types of reaction of a schizophrenic psychosis." These could be anchored, not only in genetically caused predisposition but also in psychological-social and socio-economic groups.

Among the clinical picture of acute psychotic schizophrenia belongs dismembered capabilities of perception. A person with acute schizophrenia can recognise his environment, house, perhaps parents or other relatives, but see the threatening forces within them. The mentally ill person is capable of isolated patches of orderly thinking. He or she handles specific tasks with energy and does not allow anything to distract from the plan if it is rooted within this type of derangement.

The completion of the aim releases the sufferer from an intolerable pressure and causes him or her to appear happy and relaxed.

Diagnosing schizophrenia is difficult, so mistakes are not rare. Unless a victim commits some act, a person suffering from a paranoid persecution complex can be so inconsi-

psychiatry. Beyond question are the considerable side effects of the neuroleptic drugs developed by the Belgian, Paul Janssen. The mechanics of both effects and side-effects are neuro-biologically clearly established. These substances, related to butyrophilin, block the dopamine receptors at the switch centres of the dopamine nerve tracts. Their effect as an anti-psychotic medicine supports the hypothesis that the impaired functions of the neurotransmitters is connected with the outbreak of psychotic conditions in the schizophrenic person: through neuroleptic drugs, the "positive symptoms" of the psychosis are reduced. Neurologists class hallucinations and agitation as positive symptoms. The negative signs, social withdrawal and lack of sexual drive, are not influenced by neuroleptic drugs.

Physical side effects of anti-psychotic medicines include extrapyramidal symptoms, muscle cramp around the mouth (the "Schwartz syndrome") and strong motor disturbance. Patients incessantly move hands or feet. The often continuous treatment can damage the liver. In view of this, it is not surprising that patients often break off drug treatment.

Acute symptoms do not always develop as a result. If they do, and if doctors or relatives notice, they are limited in what they can do.

The law allows the sufferer himself to make a decision on whether to resume treatment or not. This is the problem. The ill person often does not know he or she is sick. A refusal to resume treatment can be reversed only by court order.

Klaus Böhm, professor of psychiatry and head of the Ochsenzoll Hospital in Hamburg, knows the difficulties of obtaining such a court order. He remarks grimly that judges are afraid that critics will object on the grounds that certain attached conditions infringe personal liberty. The patient is not allowed to leave the area where he or she lives and regular medical examinations must be made.

By Charlene L. Fu  
The Associated Press

**KUNMING, China** — Xiong Rucheng remembers the day he and his colleagues at the Yunnan Public Health Bureau learned that drug addicts near the border with Burma had contracted AIDS.

"No one could believe it," said Xiong, chairman of the bureau's Foreign Affairs Office. "How could China have AIDS?"

They sent the report to the Ministry of Public Health in Peking, which didn't believe it either.

"They said, 'we'll help you clear this up,'" Xiong said.

But after testing the 50 samples three times, "they finally believed us."

Since that batch was analysed last September, 1,464 drug

addicts out of nearly 6,000 tested have been found to carry the HIV virus, he said. Previously, only seven Chinese were known to have contracted acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), which lethally weakens the body's immune system, making it susceptible to infections.

The seven Chinese were hemophiliacs infected by contaminated blood products, or had contracted AIDS overseas or through homosexual relations with a foreigner.

Yunnan's AIDS victims were intravenous drug addicts who used contaminated needles.

Chinese health authorities had targeted the coastal cities, where contact with foreigners is most common, in their efforts to



## U.S., Mexico aim for free trade, but not without trouble

By Robert Trautman  
Reuter

**WASHINGTON** — The United States and Mexico have taken the first steps toward a free-trade agreement, but an end to trading barriers between the two neighbours is far off and not without trouble, economists and trade experts say.

"They now it took the United States and Canada more than three years to reach their free-trade pact, and in that case both nations were on similar levels of economic development and much of their trade was already barrier free."

U.S. President George Bush and Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari Monday directed their senior aides to open exploratory talks toward a free trade pact, with a framework to be in place by December.

"U.S. officials have said a U.S.-Mexico pact would come in three years, but trade experts disagreed.

"We have to think in terms of five years," said American University Latin specialist John Heath.

How long it takes to reach an agreement will depend on how strenuous its foes fight and just what is ultimately included in the pact, experts said.

"It depends on how areas of conflict are handled — some areas could be put on hold," said Brookings Institution Mexican specialist Nora Lustig.

Early opposition to a U.S.-Mexico agreement has come from textile and steel makers, as well as organised labour.

They are worried that free trade would entice U.S. firms to set up shop in labour-cheap Mexico, flood the American market with cheap imports and cost thousands of American jobs.

The White House said in a joint statement that "they (Bush and Salinas) are convinced that free trade between

Mexico and the United States can be a powerful engine for economic development, creating new jobs and opening new markets."

Mexico is America's third biggest trading partner, after Canada and Japan, with two-way trade last year worth \$52 billion. Experts say that with all barriers down the figure could rise substantially.

Bush and Salinas said they wanted an agreement to cover the gradual elimination of tariffs and non-tariff barriers such as quotas and the protection against piracy of intellectual properties such as patents and copyright.

Overall, they said, the agreement should expand the two-way flow of goods, services and investments.

The U.S. National Association of Manufacturers gave a trade pact cautious support, but warned American negotiators to be aware of the toll it could take on U.S. competitiveness.

## Tehran drains money from troubled economy

**DUBAI (R)** — Guided by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Iran is trying hard to drain away vast amounts of cash which are sending inflation ever higher.

The technocrats who head Iran's key ministries face grim problems — a currency no one wants, dormant industries, farms that do not farm and an Islamic ideology antagonistic to many of the available Western-style economic "cures."

Now, their concern has tended to focus on the vast gap between the official and free market values of the rial.

But it is the volume of rials in the economy that is the real problem," IMF sources say.

Iran, for the first time since the Islamic revolution 10 years ago, has been talking to the IMF and World Bank about borrowing. And an IMF team has visited the country.

The sources said the IMF had asked Iran to control its money supply to bring down inflation, and strengthen the currency as a prerequisite for IMF funding.

They said the government appeared to have accepted. The issue now is how fast the controls can be implemented before internal strains reach breaking point and the economy collapses.

### Key questions

The key questions are how much money there is in the economy, how much has been taken out, and how much more can the government afford to remove.

Official figures give a loose estimate of 25 trillion rials in the economy. Because everyone holds cash, this amount includes money in circulation and bank operational balances with the central bank, roughly equivalent to most European measures of

narrow money supply.

Last week, Iranian President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani said that if Iran did borrow from abroad, he thought it best to draw from its own funds held at the IMF.

Rafsanjani also said that Iran's inflation was due to too much cash in people's hands, and too few goods in the market.

He noted that his government had managed to take two trillion rials out of the economy since it came to power a year ago.

The government's ability to drain more money depends on how much hard cash it has in its official reserves, and how much it expects to receive in foreign exchange revenues each year.

Independent economists estimate reserves, excluding gold, currently total about \$5 billion.

Government officials predict as much as \$17.8 billion in hard currency earnings in the year starting March 21.

But economists believe this is optimistic, given recent low oil prices on which Iran depends for 90 per cent of total hard currency revenues. Iran this week received about \$12 per barrel for its oil, down from around \$15 in March.

Out of these earnings, analysts estimate Iran must pay around \$3 billion a year for food imports. The country must also find funds to pay for unknown amounts for armaments, large investment programmes, and significant leakage through corruption.

The 1989-93 five-year plan envisages \$119 billion of foreign exchange spending, or \$23.8 billion a year.

Iranian economists agree that the first task is to rescue the rial, but they are pessimistic.

On Monday, the Central Bank, which last week ruled out official devaluation as an option,

announced its third scheme in a year to raise the value of the rial from its current internal free market rate of 1,400 to the dollar, a record low.

The bank said it would quote a new, yet unspecified rate from next week at which all Iranian companies could buy foreign exchange for imports and exports.

Foreigners are still legally obliged to change money at the book rate of 70 rials to the dollar.

An existing regulation allows selected firms to exchange at 800 rials to the dollar. The economists said the Central Bank might make some impact if it pegged the new rate at around 1,200 rials. But they saw any such move as a short-term tactic to gain breathing space.

"They have not got the reserves to back up intervention like this over a long period," said one economist.

### Moneychangers

The Central Bank Tuesday outlawed foreign currency dealings except at authorised money-changing houses.

Tehran Radio broadcast a statement by the bank warning non-authorised dealers that they would be prosecuted if they continued their activity.

Although money changing had been officially banned since revolution the government, pinched by lower oil revenue and high war expenditures in the 1980-88 conflict with Iraq, tolerated a growing black market in foreign exchange.

The Central Bank legalised money-changing in January, as part of efforts by Rafsanjani's government to bring order to money dealings.

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY JUNE 14, 1990  
By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** In a highly original and progressive fashion you are now able to reduce those fine and witty comments you have been making to a very sensible and efficient basis.

**SCORPIO:** (October 23 to November 21) You have a campaign to bring to light your ambitions so get them in order as you wish; then you can bring them into open with considerable success.

**SAGITTARIUS:** (November 22 to December 21) Find out what friends and acquaintances expect or more like of or when with you and in the evening make private plans to do what pleases them.

**CAPRICORN:** (December 22 to January 20) Consult with one who has the ability to make your worldly ambitions come true, then you can consider personal wishes on how to get them.

**AQUARIUS:** (January 21 to February 19) You have some advanced ideas for getting ahead so do with them and in the evening make private projects.

**MOON CHILDREN:** (June 22 to July 21) Before you leave your home see that everything there is arranged as you most desire and in the evening you can have happy social time.

**LEO:** (July 22 to August 21) Busy yourself during the daytime seeing and making more efficient arrangements with route allies, then tonight have guests beneath your own roof.

**VIRGO:** (August 22 to September 21) Complete those financial and other practical transactions that face you this morning then you can get off to more interesting interests.

**LIBRA:** (September 22 to October 20) You can get your material affairs in good order so that later in the day you can be off to some appealing and intriguing new activity.

**TONIGHT'S CHILD:** If your child were born today she or he has all kinds of chances in life to make a big success and to impress others with their astuteness in the realms of business as well as where any sort of spiritual or intellectual leanings and ideas are concerned.

"The stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you.

## FORECAST FOR FRIDAY JUNE 15, 1990

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Be considerate of others today as you instantly handle what is vital to your advancement and progress and you will achieve much of value that will have a long-lasting benefit.

**ARIES:** (March 21 to April 19) You can make this the right day to get into whatever your assets and liabilities and to organise and systemise handling them more to your benefit.

**TAURUS:** (April 20 to May 20) Have conversations of importance with a purposeful partner and come to a new meeting of minds while tonight drop the subject for the moment.

**CAPRICORN:** (December 22 to January 20) A well organised effort to obtain those personal pleasures which really send you can be your best means for making constructive progress.

**AQUARIUS:** (January 21 to February 19) A good day to start out early to get whatever vocational and public interests that occupy your attention done in a very efficient fashion.

**MOON CHILDREN:** (June 22 to July 21) Look into every phase of whatever entertainments and amusements you want in your life and decide which ones; tonight steer clear of a dull pal.

**LEO:** (July 22 to August 21) Consider well every aspect of your property conditions at your residence, especially the plumbing, and arrange to repair whatever requires it.

**VIRGO:** (August 22 to September 21) Whatever you have in mind to increase your knowledge and understanding can now be obtained by the effort you put into ferreting it out.

**LIBRA:** (September 22 to October 20) Look into whatever practical conditions face and you can make the right decisions how best to

"The stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you.

## Riyadh launches shipping fleet

**BAHRAIN (R)** — Saudi Arabia has launched a new shipping fleet to transport its petrochemicals to world markets, a senior shipping official said Wednesday.

"Mohammad Al Jarbou, chief executive of the kingdom's National Shipping Company (NSC), said the first of a fleet of nine newly-purchased chemical carriers left the Gulf port of Jubail Tuesday with a cargo of methanol for Europe.

Saudi Arabia's National Chemical Carriers (NCC) bought the vessel — the 23,016 deadweight tonne (DWT) NCC Al Bahia — and eight other ships from Norway's Stori Shipping Group for \$215.6 million, he said.

NCC took an 80 per cent stake in NCC when it was formed with a paid-in capital of \$200 million last March.

Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC), the kingdom's giant industrial conglomerate, took the remaining 20 per cent.

"These chemical carriers will help diversify our business and will make it more economical to transport Saudi petrochemicals and other liquid products," he said.

Previously all of the Gulf's current annual exports of around nine million tonnes of ethylene, methanol and urea were carried by foreign ships.

Industry experts have said the six states within the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) — who are spending billions of dollars to expand their petrochemical output — should form their own fleets to cut down on transport costs.

The GCC groups Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

Jarbou said the new ships, with a total capacity of 250,000 deadweight tonnes, would continue to fly the Norwegian flag and would join a pool operated by Norway's Odfjell carrying petrochemicals and other liquid products globally.

Unlike Bulgaria, however, would operate and manage the vessels. The remaining eight are due to arrive in Saudi Arabia this month.

Odfjell, a subsidiary of Stori, which bought the vessel — the 23,016 deadweight tonne (DWT) NCC Al Bahia — and eight other ships from Norway's Stori Shipping Group for \$215.6 million, he said.

NSC made a net profit of \$71 million in 1989, up from \$59 million the previous year.

SABIC, which has announced plans for a new petrochemical plant, saw its 1989 net profit decline to \$900 million from \$980 million in 1988.

It produced 9.458 million tonnes of steel, petrochemicals, plastics and fertiliser during 1989.

Prices in New York, London and Paris plunged Tuesday as word spread through markets that Cuba, the region's traditional supplier, was selling large quantities of sugar that ordinarily would go to Eastern Europe.

The prospect of a fundamental overhaul of East European economies raised traders' hopes last autumn that people there might use higher earnings to consume more sugar, a staple long in short supply.

But economic turmoil appears to be damping the region's demand for sugar, at least for the moment.

"There is more Cuban sugar on the world market, and that has pushed down prices," one trader said.

## AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Wednesday, June 13, 1990  
Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell	French franc	117.2	117.9
U.S. dollar	669.0	673.0	Japanese yen (for 100)	432.7	435.3
Pound Sterling	1128.7	1145.5	Dutch guilder	350.5	352.6
Deutschmark	394.4	396.8	Swedish crown	109.2	109.9
Swiss franc	465.9	468.7	Italian lira (for 100)	53.8	54.1
			Belgian franc (for 10)	191.8	193.0

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midsession on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One Sterling	1.7060/70	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.1715/25	Canadian dollar
	1.6950/55	Deutschmarks
	1.9075/85	Dutch guilders
	1.4350/60	Swiss francs
	34.82/87	Belgian francs
	5.7025/75	French francs
	124.4/1245	Italian lire
	154.60/70	Japanese yen
	6.1135/85	Swedish crowns
	6.4945/595	Norwegian crowns
	6.4475/4525	Danish crowns

## Al Rashid leads ACC handball tourney

By Munem Fakhouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Al Salt club defeated Jordan's Al Ahli Club 27-24 in a match played within the framework of the Arab Cooperation Council handball championship which started in Amman Tuesday under the patronage of His Majesty King Hussein.

In another match played Wednesday Iraq's Al Rashid Club beat Egypt's Al Olympi Club 27-24.

With these results, Al Rashid Club leads team standings followed in the second place by Al Olympi and Al Salt in the third place. Al Ahli trails in fourth place.

The matches which are taking place at the Palace of Sports at Al Hussein Youth City, was opened Tuesday by Youth Minister Ibrahim Al Ghabsheh who deputised for His Majesty.

Al Ghabsheh Wednesday received heads of delegations taking part in the championship.

Ghabsheh said that these meetings between the Arab youth are a step towards achieving comprehensive Arab unity and commended efforts exerted by Al Salt Club, the host, to make the championship a success.

## Detroit Pistons take command of NBA finals

PORTLAND, Oregon (AP) — The Detroit Pistons took command of the NBA finals Tuesday night, after Isiah Thomas took command in the second half.

Thomas, whose bank shot with 26 seconds remaining enabled the defending champions to hold off a desperate rally and beat the Portland Trail Blazers 112-109 for a 3-1 lead in the best-of-7 National Basketball Association (NBA) championship series.

The outcome was in doubt for just a few seconds after the game. Damy Young's 3-point attempt went in, but was ruled after the buzzer after a discussion by the officials.

The victory, Detroit's second straight in Portland after temporarily losing the homecourt advantage in game 2, put the Pistons in a commanding position to win their second consecutive NBA title. That feat has been accomplished previously only by the Minneapolis-Los Angeles Lakers and the Boston Celtics.

Two of the remaining three games in the best-of-7 series are scheduled for the Palace of Auburn Hills, Michigan, where the Pistons are 10-1 in the playoffs this season and 18-2 in postseason play the last two years. Game 5 will be in Portland Thursday night.

Thomas scored 32 points in the game, 22 in the third quarter to seemingly put the Pistons in control as they extended a five-point halftime lead to 81-65 with 2:16 left.

Portland, which got 34 points from Clyde Drexler and 33 from Jerome Kersey, responded with an 8-0 run to close the gap to eight, then rallied further in the fourth quarter, taking the lead on a baseline jumper by Terry Porter with 5:21 to play. The lead changed hands five times before Detroit's Joe Dumars hit two free throws to make it 98-97 with 3:47 to go.

The Pistons stayed in front until Drexler, who was 14-for-19 from the field, made two free throws with 31 seconds for a 107-106 lead.

Porter then lost control driving to the basket and Thomas was fouled after picking up the loose ball. He made both free throws with 8.4 seconds remaining for a 110-107 lead.

Porter made two free throws with 6.5 seconds and Gerald Henderson scored on a breakaway layup with 1.2 seconds left.

Young's final shot then went in but was definitely after the buzzer.

Dumars, whose father died in

Louisiana Sunday, missed five of his first six shots, but finished with 26 points, including six of six free throws down the stretch. He plans to fly to Louisiana after Thursday's game and attend the funeral Saturday. If a sixth game is necessary, he will go to Michigan to play.

The Pistons played most of the game without starting forward Dennis Rodman, the league's defensive player of the year. Rodman, who originally hurt his left ankle in the Eastern Conference finals and reinjured it in game 2, entered the game with 52 seconds to play when the Pistons lost two forwards to fouls.

## Germans prepare ordeal for UAE

MILAN (R) — West Germany, looking potential champions when they crushed Yugoslavia 4-1 last Sunday, will subject the unrated United Arab Emirates (UAE) to a World Cup ordeal Friday.

The UAE, 1,000-1 outsiders for the title when the draw was made last December, anticipated the worst long before they arrived in Italy when their coach said a 6-0 defeat by West Germany was possible.

The West Germans played with such command against the Yugoslavs that a drubbing looks unavoidable for the UAE, who were defeated 2-0 by Colombia in their opening Group D match last Saturday.

## GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TANIAH HIRSCH  
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### THE MIND OF THE EXPERT

Both vulnerable. South deals:

**NORTH**

♦ A J 10 9 2

♦ J 3 2

♦ K J 10

♦ Q 8

**WEST**

♦ A 4

♦ 3 ♦ 2

♦ Q 8 5 4

♦ Q 9 6 3 2

♦ A K J 9 6 5 4 3 2

♦ SOUTH

♦ K Q 7 6 5

♦ V A K 7 5

♦ Q A 7

♦ 10 7

The bidding:

South West - North East

1 ♠ 5 ♣ 5 ♦ Pass

6 ♡ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: ?

We are indebted for this hand to Bridge Today (six issues per year, \$21. Available from Bridge Today, 18 Village View Bluff, Bellston Lake, N.Y. 12019). It was played during a charity tournament in Montreal.

Sitting West was Bob Richman, formerly of Cleveland and now one of the top players in Australia. New to the bidding, he made a full-blooded five-club preempt over South's one-spade opening bid. When the auction got back to him, it was at six spades and that became the final contract.

Now the mind of the expert took over. Richman was sure that, given South's confident stand bid, two rounds of clubs would "never" go through. It seemed the best chance to defeat six spades lay in scoring one club trick and a heart ruff. But to manage that East would have to have an entry. Since it was surely not a fast entry, when? Richman had seen this situation many times in newspaper columns and books. He would underlead his ace-king of clubs! To suggest the heart return, he carefully selected the nine of clubs as his opening lead.

Declarer, Martin Caley of Montreal, carefully played dummy's queen to the first trick and was only mildly surprised when it held the trick. He drew trumps in two rounds, ending in dummy, ran the jack of diamonds, crossed to the ace of diamonds and reentered dummy with a trump to take a club discard on the king of diamonds. Declarer claimed his slam, conceding only a heart trick. Easy.

"They have a different game. They must not be underestimated," he said. "They keep the game in their half for a long period. We are not accustomed to that kind of game, so we will have to adapt."

"The UAE will have taken more than a crumb of comfort from Egypt's fear Tuesday when they held the Netherlands, European champions and among the World Cup favourites, to a 1-1 draw in

## Spain, Uruguay draw 0-0

STEVE KETTLEUDINE (R) — Uruguay's Ruben Sosa Wednesday spoilt one of the best performances of the World Cup so far by missing a penalty that would have given Uruguay victory over Spain instead of a 0-0 draw. The exciting Group E clash, bringing together the last two teams to get into World Cup action, ended goalless despite great efforts by Sosa and Uruguayan captain Enzo Francescoli.

The pair mesmerised the Spanish defence with jinking runs and silky skills, but just could not convert them into goals.

Sosa, who had done everything right for more than an hour, blew all his efforts away in the 72nd minute.

Nelson Gutierrez's header from a corner beat Spanish goalkeeper Andoni Zubizarreta but Francisco Villarroya handled to prevent a goal.

Sosa stepped up to the penalty spot for what should have been an easy winner, but instead blasted the ball way over the bar. He held his head in his hands in anguish.

The result left both teams still well in contention in Group E, the tightest-balance opening round group which also includes Belgium and South Korea.

Four players, two from each side, were booked in a physical struggle for victory, and kind of victory, to offset the mental depression created by political, economic and military failures," commented Hisham Al Ashkar, an Egyptian agricultural engineer living in Bahrain.

After the match Sosa said: "We pressurised Spain and it's good that we have one point but we could have had two. It was a bad penalty. I hit the ball too hard."

Spanish trainer Luis Suarez said: "It was 0-0 but it wasn't a bad match. At least we've come out of it with one point."

After a hesitant opening few minutes, both teams began building up what became a fast, furious and tightly-fought contest.

Spain held the initiative through most of the first half, breaking quickly from defence with long, raking passes.

But the Uruguayan defence held firm and the Spaniards were unable to convert the few clear chances they created.

In the second half, the Uruguayans dominated clearly. Over the game as a whole, they had 10 shots on goal to their opponents' three, and earned six corners to Spain's one.

"We've lost a very good opportunity to beat Spain," Uruguayan manager Oscar Tabarez said. "Now we'll have to go all out to beat Belgium and South Korea."

"The first match is always difficult, especially when it's between two countries with such rich traditions as these two," he noted.

"My heart almost stopped

## Egyptian performance triggers jubilation in Arab countries

KUWAIT (Agencies) — Jubilation swept through the Arab Gulf countries Tuesday over Egypt's 1-1 draw with World Cup soccer favourite the Netherlands.

In Kuwait, newspapers termed it a "success," and the news captured frontpage headlines alongside major domestic political developments.

"Congratulations to the Arabs," splashed the daily newspaper Al Anbaa, while the headline of the daily Al Qabas read: "The Egyptians Have Honoured Arab Soccer."

"Spirited and courageous Egypt humbled mighty Netherlands," wrote the English-language newspaper Kuwait Times.

In neighbouring United Arab Emirates (UAE) large groups of Egyptian workers took to streets in tumultuous car parades.

The UAE papers joined the chorus of enchanted Arabs, with the state-run Al Ittihad landing the Egyptian performance a "marvellous result," and a "shock to the Netherlands."

The Sharjah-based Al Khaleej said the Egyptians "played the game of their life."

In Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and elsewhere in the Arabian Peninsula, local residents stayed up with families of Egyptian workers, to celebrate.

"People here, Arab hosts and Egyptian guests alike, are thirsty for victory, and kind of victory, to offset the mental depression created by political, economic and military failures," commented Hisham Al Ashkar, an Egyptian agricultural engineer living in Bahrain.

The outcome of the Egypt-Holland match is a perfect diversion.

In Egypt, Cairo's skies lit up with fireworks as thousands of Egyptians poured into the streets, chanting and honking car horns in jubilation over their team's 1-1 draw with the Netherlands in its first World Cup game.

Experts agreed that Egyptian players outplayed those of the Dutch, including stars like Ruud Gullit and Marco Van Basten and deserved a win instead of the 1-1 draw.

Egyptian coach Mahmoud Al Gohary was shown on the television screen minutes after the game ended saying from Palermo: "I dedicate the result to Egypt and the people of Egypt and ... until next match."

Al Gohary said however "we have a long way to go. There is England and there is Ireland."

He was referring to the other teams in Group F.

Mahmoud Sayess, the coach of Egypt's largest and most strongest soccer club, Al Ahli, said the Egyptians were giants and played according to a good and well-balanced plan.

"They were close to win. They missed three sure chances and singled out Hossam Hassan, Gamal Abdul Hamid and Ahmed Al Kas," Sayess said in a telephone interview with the Associated Press.

"They (Egyptian players) were able to reduce the danger of the Dutch trio, Gullit, Van Basten and (Frank) Rijkaard," he said.

Hussein Madkour, a former secretary-general of the Egyptian Soccer Federation and a television commentator, said "our team should have won. It was the best all the time."

Hani Mustafa, the coach of Egypt's second national soccer team, the Olympics, said "Egypt could have topped its group if the players were able to make use of the good chances that were open to them."

A television announcer commenting on the game from Palermo shouted "it is heaven justice," when Magdi Abdul Ghani scored from a penalty kick.

In Palermo, Dutch captain

Ruud Gullit admitted his team must improve if they are to avoid an early departure from the World Cup following Tuesday's 1-1 draw with unfancied Egypt.

"We have to rediscover our strength. We have to do something more because if we go in this way we will be eliminated," Gullit said.

The Dutch, European champions two years ago and among the favourites in Italy, never got into their stride against the fast and skillful Egyptians, who would have emulated Cameroun's sensational win over Argentina had they shown more composure in front of goal.

"We've been playing very badly for two years ... there are players (in the Dutch team) who don't have trust in others," Gullit said.

The Dutch had looked set for an undeserved win through substitute Wim Kieft's deflected 58th minute goal. But Magdi Abdul Ghani equalised from the penalty spot seven minutes from the end after Ronald Koeman brought down Hossam Hassan.

The European champions had a fraught run-up to this tournament. Coach Thijs Libregts was sacked less than three months ago, and it was feared Gullit, the team's pivotal player, would not be fit after a year plagued with knee problems.

The deadlocked Gullit failed to make any real impact on Tuesday in only his third full appearance for over a year and admitted he found it hard to regain his touch in a struggling team.

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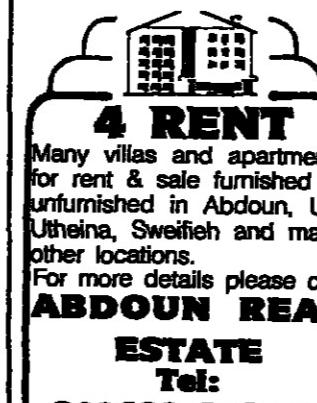
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## The National Music Conservatory/Noor Al Hussein Foundation PRESENTS Baghdad Chamber Ensemble

PIANO, STRINGS, OBOE...

## Gorbachev proposes loose federation of sovereign states

MOSCOW (AP) — Faced with a splintering empire, President Mikhail Gorbachev has proposed restructuring the Soviet Union into a loose federation of sovereign states, officials said.

Gorbachev made the proposal Tuesday, the same day that the parliament of the huge Russian Republic approved a resolution declaring that its laws would take priority over national ones.

After refusing for weeks to negotiate with the breakaway Baltic republics unless they agreed to abide by the Soviet constitution, Gorbachev met Tuesday with the presidents of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia.

Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis hinted that the Kremlin might soon end the embargo against his republic.

The unofficial Interfax news agency Wednesday quoted Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov, who also attended the session, as saying: "After yesterday evening's discussion with Lithuanian representatives, I can say that the solution of the Lithuanian question is finally getting off the ground."

Ryzhkov, speaking to reporters, indicated the Kremlin was prepared to lift its economic embargo of Lithuania as soon as talks began.

"We told Landsbergis that if our proposal is accepted, then we'll sit down at the negotiation table and then we can make the

decision on the normalising of our economic relations," he said.

The Kremlin imposed a partial economic blockade on Lithuania in mid-April, cutting off supplies of fuel and other raw materials.

Lithuania declared independence on March 11, and Estonia and Latvia soon followed suit with measures announcing a transition period to independence.

Ryzhkov was scheduled to meet with Lithuanian Prime Minister Kazimiera Pruskiene to discuss the embargo.

Latvian President Anatoly Gorbovnik said Gorbachev had made a concrete offer to enter negotiations.

"This is an absolute recognition of the legality of our declaration" that Latvia has begun a transition to independence, Gorbovnik claimed. "This is a new thing."

Gorbachev met with the Baltic presidents after a session with the federation council, an advisory body consisting of the presidents of all 15 Soviet republics.

Gorbachev said he had summoned the council to begin work on "realising the key idea of deeply re-forming our federa-

Gorbachev proposed that the country's republics agree on a new, looser union of "sovereign states," officials said after the meeting.

The 59-year-old Soviet leader has pledged repeatedly since last fall to work out a new union treaty. Some reformers would like to transform the Soviet Union into a confederation of independent countries, like the European Community or the British Commonwealth.

Tuesday's proposal for a union of "sovereign states" is the closest that Gorbachev has come to publicly considering such a radical change.

The Russian resolution asserting that republic's autonomy has no immediate legal effect. But it takes hold, it could bring a dramatic reduction in Gorbachev's authority. Russia has 52 per cent of the Soviet Union's population and three-quarters of its land mass.

The Russian Congress of People's Deputies, under the leadership of radical reformer Boris Yeltsin, voted 907-13 to pass the declaration. The statement was weaker than originally proposed, because it says Russia's sovereignty — and the priority of its laws over national ones — will be worked out in a new Russian constitution and union treaty.

Any new treaty that keeps the Soviet Union a single country

would be likely to shift substantial powers from the federal government to the republics. Gorbachev has promised repeatedly that a new federation structure would solve the republics' grievances, but independence activists dismissed his assurances in the past for lack of a concrete proposal.

Some reformers have suggested that central government retain control over foreign policy and defence. Others have added control of some industries, overall economic planning and other duties to the list.

Meanwhile, search and rescue groups in the troubled Central Asian Republic of Kirghizia have revised to 143 the death toll from this month's ethnic violence, TASS reported Wednesday.

The body count was nine more than that listed Tuesday by the Kirghiz Interior Ministry and reported by TASS, the official Soviet News Agency.

Meanwhile, a top Interior Ministry official said that about 24,000 people have been arrested and about 4,000 firearms and 500 explosive devices seized in two years of civil strife — primarily ethnic clashes.

No new violence was reported Tuesday in the region near the border city of Osh in Western Kirghizia, where clashes between ethnic Kirghiz and Uzbeks began earlier this month over a land dispute.

The nearby demonstration zone cleared by police earlier — a 400-metre stretch of Maghera Boulevard blocked by buses and trucks — was calm.

The clashes died down after about an hour, with some 300 demonstrators standing eyeball to eyeball with police in a side street off Maghera Boulevard.

A government statement said police had detained 263 people in what one witness called a "swift, surgical operation" before dawn.

The plate glass doors of the 22-storey Intercontinental Hotel were smashed when demonstrators ran into the building and police chased them.

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Several hundred people gathered outside the barriers, sporadically shouting slogans against the police and the government.

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Students barricaded themselves inside the building, and at least three windows were smashed.

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## Another suspected guerrilla arrested in E. Germany

EAST BERLIN (R) — A suspected West German leftist guerrilla wanted for murder and kidnapping in the 1970s was captured in East Germany Wednesday, the second such arrest in a week.

Interior Minister Peter-Michael Diestel said in a statement that Inge Viett, wanted by West Germany for 15 years, was arrested in Magdeburg overnight by criminal police working in conjunction with West German security investigators.

Viett, 46, is suspected of involvement in the Red Army Faction (RAF) guerrilla group's murder of a senior West Berlin judge in 1974 and the kidnapping of the city's Christian Democratic (CDU) leader in 1975.

RAF suspect Susanne Albrecht, wanted in connection with the execution-style slaying of a Frankfurt banker in 1977, was arrested in East Berlin a week ago after living for 10 years under cover as an East German citizen.

Diestel said the arrest of Viett, like that of Albrecht, was a coup for deepening East-West German security cooperation as the countries approach unification after the 1989 collapse of East Germany's Communist dictatorship.

His statement, carried by the East German News Agency ADN, gave no further details of Viett's arrest.

Viett and Albrecht, 39, had long been on Bonn's most-wanted list of RAF commandos from the group's heyday in the 1970s, when it rattled public life with a campaign of murder and bombings against "establishment" targets.

The West German magazine *Der Spiegel* said this week that Bonn believed several long-sought RAF guerrillas, including Viett, had found refuge in East Germany with the connivance of its former Stalinist security police.

Virtually all of the RAF's 1970s guerrillas were captured by the early 1980s and sentenced to long prison terms for murder, bombing, kidnapping and armed robbery.

The group killed several leading businessmen and a senior diplomat in the 1980s but has been largely inactive in recent years due to investigative breakthroughs and improved security precautions for public figures.

A Dresden newspaper Tuesday reported that another fugitive RAF guerrilla, Silke Maier-Witt, had been living in East Germany since 1983, most of the time with the knowledge of the old Communist authorities.

Diestel said last week that Albrecht, 39, had entered East Germany in 1980 under a false name and lived there under the protection of the Stasi security police.

In Wiesbaden, the West German Federal Crime Office (BKA) said Viett, unarmed and offering no resistance, was arrested by East German police around midnight.

## 6 top Cambodia aides held for bid to form rival party

BANGKOK (AP) — A cabinet minister is among at least six senior government officials and army officers arrested and accused of trying to form a rival political party, a U.S. human rights group said in a statement Tuesday.

Asia Watch said the officials were arrested between May 21 and May 25 on suspicion of trying to set up the Kanapak Sangkum Prachentipatey Seri, or Liberal Democratic Party.

Cambodia's one-party Communist administration was installed by a Vietnamese invasion of

the country in late 1978. It continues to fight three guerrilla groups backed by China and other countries.

The statement, dated Tuesday and seen in Bangkok Wednesday, said the executive director of Asia Watch, Sidney Jones, was in the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh at the time of the arrests.

"Up until now political arrests have been largely linked to the resistance factions based in Thailand," Jones was quoted as saying. "These men were apparently trying to take advantage of a changed political climate

and move Cambodia towards a multiparty system. It looks like they may have jumped the gun."

The statement identified those arrested as Ung Phan, the minister of transport, communications and posts; Nor Saing Khan, the chief of planning and statistics at the same ministry; Kan Man, the deputy director of the European and American Bureau of the Foreign Ministry; Thun Saray, acting director of the Institute of Sociology; Col. On Sum of the Research Department of the Defense Ministry; and another officer, Lt-Col. Kay Mathury.

Bo Mya was speaking to Reuters in this Burmese town by the winding Moei River on the Thai border at the start Tuesday of a three-day meeting to coordinate strategy following the opposition National League for Democracy's sweeping win in parliamentary elections on May 27.

"If the military hands over power to the elected representatives and if this new government will seek peace and national reconciliation, we will talk with them," Bo Mya said.

"Only then can we talk about a ceasefire," he added.

In the past six months the Burmese army has launched a devastating offensive on guerrilla bases along the border, capturing many. Thousands of refugees have fled across the border into Thailand.

Bo Mya also expressed concern

that the Democracy League could share power with the military government to gain the release of

its main leaders. The league's Secretary-General Aung San Suu Kyi has been under house arrest since last July.

Many former army officers were in the Democracy League, he added.

The ruling military council, which many believe is dominated by long-time authoritarian ruler Ne Win, has said it will only hand over power after the new parliament has drafted and passed a constitution.

On the first day of the three-day meeting, participants agreed to push for a federal government in Rangoon and autonomy for the ethnic minorities in their own states.

Brang Seng, vice chairman of the alliance, said the alliance would only accept a constitution that treated minority groups on an equal footing with the ethnic Burmans.

Last week Thai officials said there was no danger for the Burmese to return as there was now democracy in Burma.

## Frustrated West Germans want return of Berlin Wall

WEST BERLIN (Agencies) — Overwhelmed by the pace of unification, West Germans are forgetting how much they used to hate the Berlin Wall and some even wish they could rebuild the cold war barrier — this time twice as high.

With East Germans competing for their jobs and social security benefits, crowding out their shops and swelling their streets with traffic, they are wondering if the collapse of Communism in Eastern Europe was such a good thing after all.

"Man, I'm furious," one West German was recently overheard telling his friends. "Before, the East Germans were safe behind their barrier. They didn't bother us. I never went over there, they never came over here. Why can't it be like that now?"

"I say we should build the wall back up on the west side, and make it twice as high."

Such sentiments are a far cry from the jubilation most West Germans felt when the wall opened after 28 years last November. At the time Berliners from East and West hugged and kissed each other, danced and wept together.

Eight months on, the atmosphere has gone sour. "There's real tension between East and West. We're treating each other

with suspicion and malice. I don't enjoy crossing the border any more," West Berlin artist Susanne Mahlmeister said.

Nowhere is the resentment more keenly felt than in West Berlin, surrounded on all sides by East Germany and rapidly turning into a glorified shopping mall for Poles, Romanians, Czechoslovaks and Bulgarians who are swamping the city.

Couchloads of East Europeans queue round the block to snap up food, radio-cassette players and any other consumer goods they are unlikely to find easily at home.

The Poles in particular have made an art of clearing the shelves of discount stores in packs of 30 or 40, carrying their wares in a colourful assortment of plastic and leather bags.

"I don't know anyone in West Berlin who doesn't wish, at least secretly, that the wall would come back. They're all afraid of losing their special status," said Cheryl Horrigan, a U.S. music promoter based here.

With German unification a matter of the highest national pride, politicians and the media in West Germany have not dared confront the rising tide of reactionary opinion. But walk into any bar, shop or home and the climate of feeling is clear.

"We are already now one city," said East Berlin Mayor Tino Schwicke, who was elected in East Germany's first free local elections in May.

One section of wall is to remain standing as a memorial to the people who were killed trying to flee from East Germany to the West.

The demolition is to be com-

## Bucharest police clash with protesters

BUCHAREST (R) — Police and anti-government demonstrators buring stones fought running battles in central Bucharest side streets Wednesday.

DEMONSTRATORS overturned an empty police minivan and set it on fire in a street alongside Bucharest's Institute of Architecture.

Meanwhile, search and rescue groups in the troubled Central Asian Republic of Kirghizia have revised to 143 the death toll from this month's ethnic violence, TASS reported Wednesday.

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## Tamil rebels kill 90 Sri Lankan policemen

COLOMBO (R) — Tamil separatist guerrillas shot dead 90 Sinhalese policemen they abducted Monday after capturing police stations in Sri Lanka's eastern districts, military sources said Wednesday.

The sources said the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam Wednesday ignored a ceasefire agreement due to come into effect at noon and resumed attacks on three army camps in the east.

"Our forces are fighting back by helicopters," a military officer said.

The clashes shattered an uneasy truce between the Tigers and the government, which opened peace talks with the rebels last May, and now threatens another civil war.

The Tigers have been fighting for almost 20 years for a separate state for minority Tamils in the north and east, but had indicated out voluntarily, a government spokesman confirmed. "President Carlos Menem wished his wife to leave the residence and this was accomplished without any kind of violence due to the fact that she already had left before his decision was communicated" to her, said the presidential legal secretary, Raul Granillo Ocampo. The secretary said Mrs. Menem, engaged in a highly publicised marital rift with her husband, left the 65-acre (26-hectare) property in suburban Olivos Monday night. Air Force Brigadier Andres Antonieta, chief of the presidential military staff, went to the residence on instructions from Menem to persuade the first lady to leave, and found that she already had left.

Military sources said the rebels were captured after Tiger rebels attacked 10 police stations in Batticaloa and Amparai districts.

Military sources said the rebels seized 625 small arms, 70,000 rounds of ammunition and vehicles from the stations. They took 25 million rupees (\$625,000) kept in the Batticaloa station by two state banks in the area.

Batticaloa was one of the first stations to be captured by the rebels Monday.

The sources said that Tuesday morning, all acts of violence must have stopped, a statement issued after Justice Minister Hameed returned to Colombo Tuesday night said.

As the deadline approached, military sources said the Tigers intensified attacks on the army camp at Kalavankudi, Kiran and Kalmunai in the eastern Batticaloa and Amparai districts.